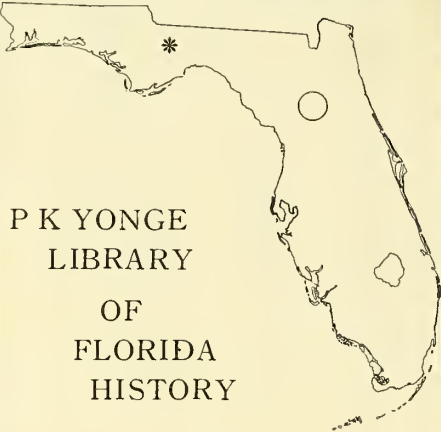


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ALACHUA COUNTY (FORTS)

NEWMAN'S FORT

On Windsor Road 1/2 mile from State Highway No. 14 on the farm of Andrew J. Feaster.

D. A. R. Marker commemorating Newnan Fort and King Paynes death.

Source: Florida Historical Society Quarterly Vol. 9. Andrew J. Feaster.

BELLAMY TRAIL

The main street of Melrose is part of what was the Old Trail between Saint Augustine and Cedar Keys.

Source: Old Citizens of community.

DEVILS MILL HOPPER

Famous gathering place of Indians.

West from Gainesville on State Highway No. 14 (Old Newberry Road) 3.5 miles to junction of paved county road, north on this road 3 miles to the junction with a woods road, turn right on woods road, 1/2 mile is site of Devil's Mill Hopper.

Source: Mr. Sigsbee Scruggs, "Florida Guide" by Florida Writers' Project.

FORT HARLEE

Established in 1835 by William W. Harlee and his South Carolina Battalion. Here also stood the oldest and largest orange tree in Florida, killed by freeze of 1895.

North of Waldo 2 1/2 miles on State Highway No. 13, thence west on white sand road, thence north on road to Santa Fe River.

Source: Dr. Ambrose, Mr. Chaffer.



SITE OF WHIPPINGS AT KANAPAH SINK

Act that helped to bring on 2nd Florida War. Major Llewellyn Williams and party on patrol surprised six Indians out of their reservation who had killed a cow belonging to white people, while punishing them was fired upon by other Indians.

From Gainesville on State Highway No. 13 (Archer Road) go 10 miles to railroad signal, cross railroad take dirt road straight ahead for 6 miles to where road forks, take left hand road for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Source: "Florida War" by Sprague,  
"History Alachua County"  
by Buchholz.

KING PAYNE'S HOUSE

King Payne, a Chief of Seminoles, killed in battle with Col. Newman's Troops Sept. 27, 1812.

From Micanopy on State Highway No. 2, turn North on Rochelle Road  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to home of Mr. Wicker, on right back from road, back of this house in a swamp is remains of stone house, home of the King.

Source: Mr. Chaffer, Alachua County Map of 1857.

HAILE PLANTATION

John Haile of Charleston S. C., settled on part of the Arredonda Grant, about 1850. Here Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of Confederacy, spent several days while on his way to Cuba, after the fall of Richmond.

Take State Highway No. 14 West from Gainesville to 10 mile post, turn North on old road from Newberry to Alachua, go  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to cattle gap, turn East and go  $\frac{2}{5}$  of mile.

Source: Mr. W. L. Pickett, Mrs. Evans Haile,  
Mr. Bert Chaffer, Mr. Sigsbee Scruggs.

ALACHUA COUNTYMICANOPY OAK AND WELL

Under the Oak tree which stood here before the white man came, the Indians held their Tribal Councils, they built the well, remnants of which still remain.

From Micanopy South on State Highway No.-2, 10 or 15 feet past first curve out of Micanopy on West side of road.

Source: Mrs. Hickson, D.A.R. Historian, Gainesville.  
Mr. Chaffer, Mr. Merry of Micanopy.  
Miss Jessie Stokes, Micanopy.

MASSACRE OF MRS. MONTGOMERY AND 12 ESCORTS

On December 28, 1840, Mrs. Montgomery and her escort, a detachment from the 7th Infantry of 3 Officers and 10 Privates, in command of Lieut. Sherwood, attacked and killed.

South on State Highway No. 2,  
4 miles to Martins Point.

Source: Spragues' History of Florida War",  
Bulchholz, "History of Alachua  
County Florida." Rodenbough's History

FORT CLARKE

Five miles West of Gainesville on the old Stringfellow Plantation.

On Ocala River

Source: Top. Engrs. Map 1856

FORT CRANE

At Rochelle, on Lake Pithlochoco

Source: Drakes Map 1840

FORT CROOM

Two miles North of Micanopy

Source: Florida Historical Society Bulletin, AP  
"Jacksonville Courier" of December 31, 1835.

FORT DEFIANCE

At Micanopy

Source: ASPMA, VII, 217

FORT ELEVEN EAST FLORIDA

(Near Lake Pitlachoco) (Newnan's Lake)

Lat. 29 45° Long. 82 14° —

Source: Heitman.

FORT GAINES

At Gainesville

Source: Heitman

FORT GILLELAND

At Old Newmansville

Source: Colton's Map. 1850 and ASPMA, VII, 299

FORT GILLESPIE

Three miles East of Old Newmansville

Source: Williams "East Florida" Map. 1837

FORT MICANOPI

(Fort Defiance)

Source: Drake Map 1840.

ALACHUA COUNTY

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FORT MILLS

Near LaCrosse, ten miles from Newnansville.

Source: Heitman.

FORT NANCY

Built in 1857, during last Indian War.

South edge of Gainesville  
at Boulware Springs

Source: Bucholz "History of Alachua County"

FORT CRAWFORD

Seven miles North of Nicanopy

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

FORT HAILE SINK

Sink hole 75 feet deep, on Haile plantation  
used during the war and also the reconstruction  
period to hide cotton from the invaders.

At ten mile post, East of  
Gainesville on State Highway  
No. 14.

Source: F. Hilton Crowe, Gainesville Local  
Office of Federal Writers' Project.

FORT RUSSELL

On Ocklawaha River near Island Grove.

Lat. 29 28' Long. 82 08'

Source: Mackey and Blake 1839

FORT SANTA CRUZ

Near LaCrosse

Source: Arredondo's Map, also Kenny P. 221.

5



ALACHUA COUNTY

6

FORT SEVEN EAST FLORIDA

Micanopy, Lat. 29 30' Long. 82 29'

Source: Heitman

FORT SIX, EAST FLORIDA

Near Island Grove, Lat. 29 28' Long. 82 08'

Source: Heitman

FORT TARVER OR (TARVERS)

Four miles East -- Northwest of Gainesville  
at Alachua Sink.

Source: Official Alachua County Map 1876 and  
"East Florida, " by Williams. P. 250

FORT WALKER

Five miles South of Arredondo Station.

Source: (Alachua County Map. 1876)  
(Mackay and Blake 1839.)  
Lat. 29 31' Long. 82 35'  
(Heitman)

FORT WINDER

Between Fort Drane and Fort Harilee.

Source: (ASMA, VII 832)

FORT WACAHCOOTA

Ten miles W, N.W. of Micanopy.

Source: (Drakes Map, 1840) (Lat. 29 26' Long. 82 25')  
(Heitman)

1ST. BATTLE OF GAINESVILLE

Here on February 15, 1864, a detachment of Federal troops, commanded by Col. Guy V. Henry, successfully defended their barricade of cotton bales against an attack by Confederate forces under command of Capt. A. E. Chambers.

Court House Square, Corner  
University Avenue and West  
Main Street - Gainesville.

Source: Historic Florida.  
Report of Historic Site Survey. W.P.A.

2ND. BATTLE OF GAINESVILLE

Here on August 17, 1864, a large Federal force, commanded by Col. Harris, were routed by Capt. J. J. Dickison and his troop of cavalry. The entire Federal force with the exception of Col. Harris and ten men were either killed or captured.

South Oak Street between  
Market and Lemon Streets -  
Gainesville.

Source: Historic Florida.  
Report of Historic Site Survey. W.P.A.

FORT WACASASSA

Near Archer at head of Wacasassa River.

Source: (Wescotts Map. 1857) (Mackay and Blake, 1839)

FORT WEKIVA

Just above the mouth of Spring Creek.

Source: (Coe) (Lat - 29 15' Long. 32 53'  
Heitman)

## HISTORIC SITES OF BAKER COUNTY

### OLD BLOCK HOUSE

B. R. Burnsed built blockhouse, for the protection of neighboring settlers in 1837. One of the finest examples remaining, the "peep-holes" are still there.

12 miles North of intersection  
of State Highway No. 1 and Taylor  
Road at Glen St. Mary.

Source: Carl Brown, T. M. Dorman, other  
Citizens of Baker County.

### CONFEDERATE ENTRENCHMENTS

Built by General Finegan in 1864, when  
retreating from Federal troops.

West of Little St. Marys  
River - State Highway No. 1

Source: "Reconstruction" by Davis,  
Old residents of Macclenny.

### BATTLEFIELD OF OLUSTEE

On February 20, 1864, Federal forces, under  
General Seymour on an expedition to capture the  
Confederate Supply Base at Lake City, were routed  
by the Confederate Forces under General Finegan,  
in the largest battle of the Civil War in Florida.

3 miles East of Olustee on  
State Highway No. 1.

Source: Civil War and Reconstruction, by  
Davis. Old Negro resident.

### TRAIL RIDGE

Along this Ridge ran the Indian Trails  
from South Florida to points in Georgia  
and Carolinas.

2 miles East of Macclenny,  
State Highway No. 1.

Source: Old residents of Baker County.

6.

## BAKER COUNTY (Forts prior to 1860)

FORT EIGHTEEN EAST FLORIDA

Near Sanderson in Lat. 30 18' Long. 82 10'

Source: Heitman.

FORT MONIAC

At Hogan's Ferry on St. Mary's River  
near Baxter, Georgia.

Source: Drakes Map. 1840.

FORT NORTHS STATION

Probably North of Georgia line.

Source: (Drake's Map, 1840)  
(Sprague notes this as  
a Post in 1841.)



HISTORIC SITES OF  
BAY COUNTY

WELLS

A British town on Dyers Point established during the British occupancy of West Florida 1763-1783 (now St. Andrews)

Near the East end of bridge over  
West Bay - State Highway No. 10

Source: Wests' History of St. Andrews.

SALT WORKS

During the Civil War on the shores of the Bays and Bayous in this section were located many plants for the production of salt for the Confederate forces. They were frequently destroyed by Federal Naval forces operating in these waters.

Near East end of bridge over  
West Bay - State Highway No. 10  
going West out from Panama City.

Source: History of ("Old Town") St. Andrews  
by G. M. West.

OLD TOWN

The St. Andrews Bay Land Co., laid out what is known as Old Town, that part of St. Andrews lying between Old Town Bayou and St. Andrews Ice Plant.

Source: Panama City Pilot, June 17, 1909

ST. ANDREW'S SOUND RESERVATION

Situated upon the two tongues of land and the island which lies between St. Andrews Sound and the Gulf of Mexico, in Bay County (formerly Washington County) - Containing 1503.84 acres exclusive of the unsurveyed island which contains approximately 100 acres.

Source: General Act of Cession (which has it in Washington County) which was correct at that time. Bay county has been created since from Washington and Calhoun.

HISTORIC SITES OF  
BAY COUNTY

CROOKED ISLAND RESERVATION

On St. Andrews Sound, on long point of land  
between the Sound and Gulf of Mexico.

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

HURRICANE ISLAND RESERVATION

St. Andrews Bay

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

BRADFORD COUNTY (Forts prior to 1860)

SANTA FE TOLOSA

Near Brooker on North bank of the Santa Fe River.

Source: (Arredondo's Map)

BREVARD COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT ANN (or ANNO)

(AT THE "HAULOVER") On Indian River

Source: Irvings "Conquest of Florida"

FORT CANAVERAL

French Fort established October 1565.

Source: (Fairbanks "Antiquities of Old  
St. Augustine" pp 85-87)

FORT HARNEY

Near Heath, established 1837

Source: (Williams, probably)

FORT ST. ANN

In the center of township 19 South, Range  
35 E.

Source: (Kimbar, "A Late Expedition to the  
Gates of St. Augustine" 1744)  
(London) (Roberts and Jeffery's  
Map, 1763)

FORT ST. LUCIE

At Cape Canaveral

Source: Roberts, Jeffery's Map, 1763

FORT SANTA LUCIE DE CANAVERAL

Near Cape Canaveral

Source: (Arredondo's Map)



## HISTORIC SITES

### BROWARD COUNTY

#### BAREFOOT MAIL ROUTE

James E. Hamilton, Mail Carrier, lost his life September 11, 1887 attempting to swim Hillsborough Inlet.

South end of Bridge over Hillsborough Inlet - State Highway No. 140.

Source: C. W. Pierce, E. M. Brelsford.

#### SITE OF FORT LAUDERDALE

Old Fort Lauderdale, built in 1838, by United States Government Forces under Major William Lauderdale, in command here during the Seminole War.

South end of Coast Guard Base No. 6, Las Olas Beach, City of Fort Lauderdale.

Source: Mrs. Ivy J. Stranahan, 335 S. E. 6th, Avenue, Fort Lauderdale. Marked by D. A. R.

#### INDIAN TRADING POST AND FIRST UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

Built January 31, 1893, by Frank Stranahan, original building moved off of site and is now in a Park at southern point of Coast Guard Base No. 6. Present building erected 1900, also built by Frank Stranahan, the first white settler on townsite of Fort Lauderdale.

Back of Northwest abutment of New River Bridge No. 93. D. A. R. Marker.

Source: Mrs. Ivy J. Stranahan, 335 S. E. 6th Avenue, Fort Lauderdale.

#### COLEE FAMILY MASSACRE

In 1842, the Colee family massacred

At a point seven-tenths of a mile East of Northwest abutment of New River Bridge No. 93.

Source: D.A.R. Marker.

FLORIDA PORTS (Prior to 1860)  
CALHOUN COUNTY

INDIAN MEETING PLACE

Where Chief Blount held his Council meetings by side of Apalachicola River near Blountstown boat landing.

Source: Historical Map of Florida and Local Paper.

FORT CHIPOLA

Near Chipola, on east bank of Chipola River (Lat. 30 45' Long. 85 03')

Source: Coe.

HISTORIC SITES OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY

CALOS

Blockhouse and Presidio, at San Antonio Mission, established 1567.

Source: (Berick, R. H., in "Memoirs of Florida" P. 52) (Kenny, M. "Romance of Florida", Maps.)

## HISTORIC SITE OF CITRUS COUNTY

### YULEE SUGAR MILL

About 1840 David Yulee built a Sugar Mill and furnished sugar to Confederate Armies, mill burned by Union Troops, plantation destroyed.

Between Homosassa and Homosassa Spring.

Source: J. W. Davis of Lecanto, and others.

### FLORIDA FORTS (Prior to 1860) CITRUS COUNTY

#### FORT BRODNAX

Near Floral City

Source: (Cohen's, "Florida and the Campaigns," 1836)

#### FORT HOLLIMAN

South bank of Withlacoochee, three miles North of Citronelle P. O.

Source: (Williams Map, 1837)

#### FORT McLEMORE

Near Citronelle

Source: (Drake, 1840 Editor, IV. 91)

#### FORT COOPER

Established by Major Charles Cooper's Battalion of Georgia Volunteers March 1836.

Three miles West of Floral City in the Withlacoochee River.

SOURCE: (Burgess and Honours Map, in Cohen's "Florida and the Campaigns," 1836) - (Vide Williams Map 1837) F. Hilton Crowe.



## HISTORIC SITES OF CLAY COUNTY

### MIDDLEBURG

Settled about 1818, in the fork of Black Creek. Here were the sites of Garey's Ferry, Fort Heileman, and Fort Sanderson. Here were the headquarters of General Scott and General Jesup during the Indian Wars. The town was occupied by Union troops during the Civil War.

State Highway No. 68 where County Road turns South to town.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

### OLD CLARK HOUSE

Built in 1835 for Capt. Clark and his staff, and occupied by officers serving under General Scott and General Jesup in the Indian Campaigns. It was also used by Union officers during the Civil War.

The first house North of the present Post Office of Middleburg.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

### METHODIST CHURCH 1847

Built by slave labor in 1847, from lumber donated by George Branning. The original bell is still in use.

Near the center of the town of Middleburg.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.



## HISTORIC SITES OF CLAY COUNTY

### FORT FRANCIS de PUPA

About six miles Southeast on the banks of the river are the remains of the old Spanish Fort originally built by the Spanish shortly after the founding of St. Augustine. It was erected to guard the old Spanish Trail to West Florida. The Fort was captured in 1740 by the English under General Oglethorpe.

State Highway No. 48, at Walkill Road, 1 Mile South of Green Cove Springs.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

### "AMERICA"

The famous racing yacht America ran the blockade off the mouth of the St. Johns River in March, 1862. Was sunk at Taylor's Landing, six miles up Black Creek to prevent capture by Federals. It was discovered and raised in April, 1862, and put in service by the Federal Forces.

State Highway No. 3, at North end of Black Creek Bridge.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

HISTORIC SITES OF CLAY COUNTYOLD BUDINGTON CEMETERY

Here many of early settlers of Middleburg are buried. Tombstones dated as far back as 1840.

About one mile Southeast of present site of Middleburg.

Source: Velo Skipper (Investigator)

FRISBEE FIELD

Used during the Civil War for engagement between Confederate and Union men.

One quarter mile East of Middleburg.

Source: Old Citizens

BELLAMY ROAD

Principle road of earlier days to Tallahassee, and on West to New Orleans and other points West from St. Augustine.

About five miles Southeast of Green Cove Springs.

Source: Old Map of Clay County, and a Mr. Hammond.

CHALKER HOME

Built in 1835 by Capt. Clark. Used as a boarding house by Officers and General Jackson during Indian War. Quarters for troops during Civil War.

Location next to P. O. Middleburg

Source: History of Middleburg by F. A. Ewell, Early settlers



CLAY COUNTY (FORTS prior to 1860)FORT ELEVEN

Near Lake Geneva P. O.

Source: (Drakes Map, 1840)

FORT FOURTEEN EAST FLORIDA

At head of Kingsley Pond near Kingsley  
P. O. (Lat. 30 02' Long 82 02')

Source: (Heitman) (Drakes Map, 1840)

FORT GAREYS FERRY

Supply base during 2nd Seminole War  
1836. One of the earliest shipping  
points of inland Florida.

One mile North of Middleburg on  
North fork of Black Creek.

Source: (Story of Middleburg, by F. A. Ewell)  
(Mackay and Blake 1839)

FORT SANDERSON

Built early part of 19th century, as  
protection against Indians.

On South fork of Black Creek, (Near  
Gareys' Ferry, Lat 30 05' Long. 81 55')

Source: Heitman & Coe's list of Florida forts  
in "Red Patriots"

FORT HEILEMAN

Built during early part of 19th  
century, as protection against  
Indians.

On South fork of Black Creek,  
near Middleburg

Source: (Mackay & Blake 1839) (Jacksonville  
Historical Society)



CLAY COUNTY  
FORT GREEN (Forts prior to 1860)

At the North end of the Arsenal, at Black Creek.

Source: (Heitman)

FORT PCOPA or  
(San Francisco de Pupo)

On St. Johns river opposite Picolata

Source: (Roberts, Jeffery's Map, 1763)

FORT VAN COURTLAND

At head of Kingsley Pond

Source: (Drake's Map)

FORT BAYARD

Site of Old Fort Fernando West side of  
 St. Johns river. Opposite Picolata.

Source: Williams History 1836.

CAMP AUGUSTA

West side of St. Johns river, opposite Picolata.

Source: (Map of Seat of War 1836) F. Hilton Crowe

CLAY COUNTY (FORTS prior to 1860)FORT ELEVEN

Near Lake Geneva P. O.

Source: (Drakes Map, 1840)

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Source: Williams History 1836.

CAMP AUGUSTA

West side of St. Johns river, opposite Picolata.

Source: (Map of Seat of War 1836) F. Hilton Crowe

COLLIER COUNTY

FORTS PRIOR TO 1860

FORT DOANE

Two miles West of Lake Trafford

Source: Davis Map, 1858.

FORT SIMON DRUM NO. 1

Eight miles West of Immokalee

Source: Ives, Davis Map, 1858.

FORT SIMON DRUM NO. 2

Near Immokalee

Source: Davis Map, 1858.

OLD FORT FOSTER

Sixteen miles Southwest of Immokalee.

Source: Sprague's Map and Davis Map, 1858.

FORT KAEIS

(Keas, Keays, Keys, Keyes)  
(Lat. 26 15' Long. 81 20')  
Ten miles South of Immokalee

Source: Davis Map.

FORT HOWELL

Ten miles East of Everglades City

Source: Colton's Map, 1855.



COLLIER COUNTYFORTS PRIOR TO 1860FORT OAKLAND

Five miles from Fort Doane.

Source: F. Hilton Crowe.

CAMP ROGERS

Near Deep Lake, established in 1857.

Source: Gonzales

CAMP SCOTT

About 15 miles South of Sam Jones Old Town.

Source: Westcott's Map, 1855.

COLUMBIA COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT ALLIGATOR

Two miles east of Lake City

Source: (Phelps - Ferry Letters)

FORT FIFTEEN

Near High Springs

Source: (ASPMA VII, 848)

FORT NINETEEN EAST FLORIDA

Approximately estimated bearing, by Heitman,  
places site near Jefferson Post Office.

Source : Heitman

FORT SIXTEEN

About six miles South of Lake City

Source: (Drake Map, 1840)

HENRY'S RAID

Where Confederate Troops turn back detachment of  
40th Massachusetts Cavalry under Colonel Henry  
White on a raid to Suwannee River, February 10, 1864.

Line of trenches on Southside of State Highway  
#1, near Watertown, Florida.

Source: Historic Florida, by W.P.A

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## DADE COUNTY

### HISTORICAL SITES

#### NATURAL BRIDGE

Spans Arch Creek, between North Miami Beach and North Miami.

Source: J. H. Gribble, North Miami, Dade County, Fla.

#### ORIGINAL SITE OF MIAMI

Spanish Grant of 100 acres to John Egan, Feb. 27, 1808.  
Now part of downtown section of Miami.

Source: "Green's Pocket Guide to Greater Miami"  
"Florida Facts Differently Told"  
"Blackman's History of Dade County"

#### INDIAN MOUND

Now "Sherwood Park" in town of Little River, Fla.

Source: Anthony Myers, Little River, Dade County, Fla.

#### THE ARCH CREEK GRAVE

William S. Milliken, surveyor killed by Indian arrow  
Feb. 15, 1876.

Go to Natural Bridge over Arch Creek, go South from Bridge, take road 100 feet from Bridge on right hand side go 100 yards to site of grove on right hand side of road.

Source: J. H. Gribble, North Miami, Dade County, Fla.  
Agnew Welsh, Librarian "Miami Daily News,  
April 22, 1932."

#### CAPE FLORIDA LIGHT

On Key Biscayne stands the Cape Florida Light, scene of an attack by the Indians on July 23, 1836. The keeper was finally rescued by sailors from a passing ship, after the stairway had been burned down.

Marker on South Bay Shore  
Drive opposite Key Biscayne, Miami.





DADE COUNTY

HISTORICAL SITES

TEGESTE MISSION

At the mouth of the Miami River in 1567 was erected the Mission of Tegeste by direction of Pedro Menendez de Aviles. A blockhouse for a garrison of 30 soldiers was also built there.

North end of Brickel Avenue  
Bridge over Miami River, Miami.

Source: Romance Of The Floridas, by Kenny

OLD INDIAN TRADING POST

On this site stood the old Trading Post and home of Jack Tigertail.

Miami River and N. W. 19th  
Avenue, off 7th Avenue, Miami.

Source: Charles B. Hamilton, U. S. N.  
(Retired)

DADE COUNTY'S FIRST COURTHOUSE

In the center of Dallas Park is a plaque memorializing the first courthouse in Dade County.

Florida D. A. R. Marker,  
placed April 14, 1936.

DADE COUNTYFORTS PRIOR TO 1860FORT BANKHEAD

On Key Biscayne

Source: Coast Survey Map, 1860

FORT CARLOS

Blockhouse and Presidio, on Bahama Channel.

Source: Conner's "Pedru Menendez," Maps.

FORT HARRELL

At intersection of Dade, Monroe and Collier Counties, head of Alcotopa River.

Source: Davis Map, 1856.

FORT HENRY

Near Redlands Post Office.

Source: Top. Engrs., 1856 and Wescott, 1855.

FORT DALLAS

"1835-38, Site of Fort Dallas. Erected for the protection of Southern Florida during the Seminole Wars.

Marked by D. A. R.

Southeast 1st. Court - Miami.

DADE COUNTYFORTS PRIOR TO 1860FORT SAN IGNACIO & JESUIT MISSION

Three miles West, at the intersection of Ludlum Road and Rockdale Road, is the site of the Jesuit Mission of San Ignacio, established in 1743 by Father Xavier de Alana and Father Jose Maria Monaco.

13 miles South of Miami, at intersection of Rockdale Road and State Highway 4 A.

Source: "Romance of the Floridas," by Kenny,  
Dr. John Gifford

BARRACKS

"1835-1838. Barracks of Fort Dallas. Moved to and rebuilt on this spot in 1925 by the concerted efforts of the citizens of Miami."

Marked by D. A. R.

Lummus Park, N. W. 3rd Street  
and 3rd Avenue - Miami.

VIRGINIA KEY RESERVATION

Situated between Norris Cut and Bear Cut in Biscayne Bay in Dade County. Includes the unsurveyed part of Virginia Key.

Source: General Act of Cession.

21

DESOTO COUNTY (Forts prior to 1860)

FORT OGDEN

Near Ogden in Lat. 27 05' Long. 81 58'

Source (Sprague P. 298) (Bearing from  
(Heitman)

CAMP WHIPPLE

On Peace Creek, Desoto County

Source: F. Hilton Crowe



DIXIE COUNTY (Forts prior to 1860)

FORT DABNEY

Near Old Town on West bank Suwannee River  
on Dabney Plantation.

Source: (ASPMA, VII, 295)

FORT FOURTEEN MIDDLE FLORIDA

On California Creek Lat. 29 36' Long. 83 15'

Source: (this position approximate, (Heitman)

FORT GRIFFIN

On Suwannee River eight miles from its mouth.

Source: (Heitman) (John Lee Westcott Map 1857)

FORT GRIFFIN

(C. three miles South of Eugene)

Source: Drakes Map, 1840

FORT McCRAE

Four miles Northwest of Ft. Fanning.

Source: (Drakes Map, 1840)

FORT McCRAEB

At Suwannee

Source: Heitman

FORT WOOL

West bank of Suwannee River 10 miles from its mouth near Shelton.

Source: (Drakes Map, 1840) (Lat. 29 25' Long. 83 03'  
(Heitman)

FORT FRANK BROOKE

Town about 10 miles due East of Dead Man's Bay, Dixie  
County.

Source: F. Hilton Crowe





HISTORIC SITE OF

DUVAL COUNTY

RIBAULT MONUMENT

This is a replica of the marker placed on or near this spot by Jean Ribault, May 2, 1562, in taking possession of Florida for France.

Erected by D. A. R.

On Sand Dune, just East of Road near Mayport.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

ST. JOHNS BLUFF

Seven miles from here is the site of Ft. Caroline, St. Johns Town, Civil War and Spanish-American War defenses of Jacksonville.

Atlantic Boulevard (State Highway No. 78) at Fulton Road.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

CAMP OF MENENDEZ

In the hollow, South of this point, lies the pond on the shore of which Menendez, his officers and men camped on the night of September 19, 1565, just prior to the capture of Fort Caroline.

Arlington, St. John's Bluff Highway at a point 1500 feet West of Summit of said Bluff.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

PORT CAROLINE

Below this Bluff on the Flats, (now submerged), stood Fort Caroline. Built by Rene Laudonniere in 1564. Captured by Menendez September 20, 1565. Recaptured and destroyed by de Gourgues 1568.

About 1000 feet North of new Arlington, St. John's Bluff Highway, at a point approximately 3000 feet West of the summit of said Bluff.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

ENGLISH FORT

On the Flats, (now submerged) below the point of the Bluff, once stood the Fort erected by the English in 1778.

600 feet North of the new Arlington - St. John's Bluff Highway, at a point 300 feet West of said Bluff.

End of St. John's Bluff Highway.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

CONFEDERATE FORT

In the Fall of 1862 Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan built an earthen fortification here to prevent the Federal troops from ascending the river/

At the exact summit of St. John's Bluff and at the terminus of the new St. John's Bluff Highway.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

DUVAL COUNTY

3

SPANISH AMERICAN  
WAR FORT

Erected in 1898 to guard the  
entrance to the river.

On the East crest of St.  
John's Bluff.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

FORT SAN NICHOLAS

1530 feet North of this spot  
stood an early Spanish forti-  
fication. Fort San Nicholas.  
Abandoned July 4, 1817.  
Marked by D. A. R.

Atlantic Boulevard, South  
Jacksonville.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

BATTEN ISLAND

15 Miles East is the spot  
where Jean Ribault landed May  
1, 1562. Just beyond is

FORT GEORGE ISLAND

Plantation of General John H.  
McIntosh, purchased in 1817 by  
Zephaniah Kingsley for his  
Slave Trading operations.

Intersection of State Road  
No. 3 and Heckscher Drive.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.



DUVAL COUNTY

4

ST. JOHN'S BLUFF

Opposite this point at the foot of the Bluff is the site of Old Fort Caroline 1564.  
The English settlement of St. John's Town was built on the same site in 1782.

Heckscher Drive, two miles  
West of Sister's Creek.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

JEAN RIBAUT MONUMENT

Jean Ribault and a party of Huguenots landed the morning of May 1st, 1562, on this Island. Here they knelt in prayer beseeching God's guidance and commending the natives to his care. This was the first Protestant prayer in North America.  
Marked by D. A. R.

Batten Island at Pilot Town.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

MOUNT CORNELIA  
Elevation 63 ft.

Highest point on Atlantic Coast, South of Sandy Hook, used as a Military Observation Station during Spanish-American War.

In Jean Ribault Golf Course, 1/4 mile from Club House, Fort George Island.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.



ZEPHANIAH KINGSLEY'S HOME

Built in 1817 as the plantation home of Zephaniah Kingsley.

North end of Fort George Island

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

OLD McINTOSH HOUSE

Afterwards occupied by Zephaniah Kingsley's African wife, Anna Madeglène Jai, from 1817 to 1839.

Directly behind Kingsley's own dwelling. Fort George Island.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

SLAVE PRISON

This building used by Zephaniah Kingsley as a barn and slave prison in 1817.

North end of Fort George Island.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

CAMP NEW HOPE

On the bluff overlooking the river are the Entrenchments of Camp New Hope, established by Lt. Col. T. A. Smith, in Sept. 1812, on the old Hollingsworth Plantation. The Camp was evacuated and burned by Major Manning, April 26, 1813.

One-half Mile North of Goodby's Lake. Old State Highway No. 4.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

BATTLE OF THOMAS SWAMP

On the morning of May 17, 1777, at Thomas Swamp, West of here, Col. Baker and his force of Americans were attacked and routed by British Troops and Indians under Major Provost.

Where State Highway No. 3 starts across Nassau River Marsh.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

YELLOW BLUFF

Two miles South on the Bluff are the remains of the fortifications erected in 1862 for the defense of Jacksonville. Abandoned at the time of the capture of the defenses at St. John's Bluff. Occupied by the Federal Forces in 1864.

Junction of Heckscher Drive and New Berlin Road.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

SLAVE QUARTERS  
1817

Tabby houses occupied by Zephaniah Kingsley's slaves.

One-fourth mile behind the home of "Princess" Anna.  
Fort George Island.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER

"September, 1565, Don Pedro Menendez, founder of St. Augustine, and Adellatado of the Floridas, under Philip II of Spain, voyaged up this river seeking a water way to Mexico." Marked by Jacksonville Historical Society.

Banks of the St. John's River at Memorial Park, Jacksonville.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

OSSACHITE

"Site of the Ancient Timuquan Indian Town of Ossachite, from earliest times until about 1700." Marked by Jacksonville Historical Society.

Northeast corner of Julia and Monroe Streets - Jacksonville.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

BLOCKHOUSE

"Here stood the Blockhouse erected for the defense of the settlers against the Indians during the Seminole War 1835-1842."

Marked by Jacksonville Historical Society.

At the northeast corner of Monroe and Ocean Streets, Jacksonville.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.



ROUTE OF RETREAT

"Route of the retreat of the Federal Forces for the Battle of Olustee, 47 miles West of here, February 20, 1864. Confederate: Commander J. Finegan; Troops - 4,600; Guns 12; Casualties 940. Federal: Commander T. Seymour; Troops 5,500; Guns 16, Casualties 1,861." Marked by Jacksonville Historical Society.

At the Southeast entrance to Hemming Park - Jacksonville.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

BATTLE OF THE BRICK CHURCH

"3 A. M., March 25, 1862, at this point, Third Regiment, Florida Volunteers, attacked and drove in pickets of the Ninety-Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, known as the Battle of the Brick Church." Marked by Jacksonville Historical Society.

On West side Myrtle Avenue,  
1/2 Block North of Adams Street  
Jacksonville.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

KING'S ROAD

"At this spot the King's Road met the old Spanish Trail, so connecting the English colonies and the Spanish settlements of the West with St. Augustine and New Smyrna." Marked by D.A.R. 1928.

In Hemming Park, near Duval and Laura Streets, Jacksonville.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

FEDERAL ENTRENCHMENTS

"1862-1865, just East of here, began the line of entrenchments Eighth Maine and Sixth Connecticut Infantry, Federal Army of Occupation."

Marked by Jacksonville Historical Society

In the South entrance to the  
main waiting room of the Union  
Terminal Station - Jacksonville.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

McGIRT'S CREEK

Named after Daniel McGirth, a noted Revolutionary Tory and outlaw, who once escaped by swimming his horse across the Creek.

Marker to be placed at North end of  
Ortega bridge - Jacksonville.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

MANDARIN POINT

On the other side of the river, during a period of forty days, in 1864, three Federal Gunboats were sunk by Confederate mines.

North end of State Highway bridge across  
Doctor's Inlet State Highway No. 2.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

SITE OF COW FORD

"Site of Cow Ford, or Wacca Pilatka, an Ancient Indian Ford. Later called Jacksonville."  
Marked by Jacksonville Historical Society.

Foot of Liberty Street, Jacksonville.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.



DUVAL COUNTY (FORTS)  
P-1860

FORT BATTON ISLAND

Opposite Mayport (VIDE. Ft. San Juan)  
 Established ANTE. 1839

Source: Land Office Map 1883

FORT ELENA (St. ELENA)

On Talbot Island

Source: Arredondo

FORT GEORGE (St. GEORGE)

North end of Fort George Island  
 North of mouth of St. John's River

Source: (Williams Map 1837)

FORT HORSE GUARDS

On Beach opposite East Mayport

Source: (Kimber, Edward "A Late Expedition to the Gates of St. Augustine on Florida" London, 1744 P. 20)

FORT JACKSONVILLE

Northeast corner of Ocean and Monroe Streets

Source: (Davis, "History of Jacksonville" P. 76)

FORT LOUTHERS

North of Jacksonville, established in August 1837

Source: (ASPMA VII)

DUVAL COUNTYFORT MANDARIN

Blockhouse at Mandarin

Source: (ASPMA VII, 847)

FORT ST. MATTHIAS (or)

(San Mateo, Caroline, Charlesfort)

Source: Kimber, Edward "A Late Expedition to The Gates of St. Augustine on Florida" London, 1744.

FORT SAN JUAN DEL PEURTO

On Little Batton Island, Northwest of Mayport.

Source: Jonathan Dickinson

FORT SAN MATEO (or)

(Ft. Caroline, Ft. St. Matthias, Ft. San Juan) at the foot of the left bank of St. John's River about six miles from its mouth)

Source: (Roberts)

FORT SAN NICHOLAS

About one mile South of South Jacksonville Station.

Source: (Barr's "East Florida")

FORT STALLINGS

On Davis Creek near Bayard

Source: FHSB 1 x 2 P. 137-139

ST. JOHN'S BLUFF BATTERY

Mouth of St. John's River

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

ST. JOHN'S BLUFF RESERVATION

St. John's Bluff Reservation situated near Mayport in Duval County - contains 117.7 acres.

Source: General Act of Cessions

GRAVE OF DR. JAMES HALL.

Soldier of American Revolution, born in New Hampshire October 8, 1760 died at LaGrange, East Florida, December 25, 1827.

Plummers Cove, formerly (LaGrange)

Source: D. A. R. Marker

CAMP CUBA LIBRE

Headquarters of General Fitzhugh Lee Commander of 7th Army Corps during the Spanish American War, occupied the block in Springfield bounded by Phelps. First, Market and Liberty Streets.

Source: Florida Times Union & Citizens of 1898.

HISTORIC SITE OF  
ESCAMBIA COUNTY

CANTONMENT CLINCH

U. S. Military Reservation established in 1823. Here General Jackson had his headquarters just prior to receiving surrender of West Florida from the Spanish July 17, 1821.

Two miles West of Pensacola  
on the Jackson Street Road.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

CAMPBELL TOWN

Established here during the British occupancy, 1763-1783. Center of the Indigo Industry in West Florida.

Eight miles Northeast of Pensacola -  
State Highway No. 1.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

FIFTEEN MILE HOUSE

Manual Gonzalez's Home. Headquarters of General Jackson in 1821. Here the concluding session of Florida's first Legislature was held in 1822.

300 Yards East of Cantonment Station -  
State Highway No. 7.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.



HISTORIC SITE OF  
ESCAMBIA COUNTY

PINE BARRIEN CREEK

Here General Jackson crossed with his Troops in 1814, 1818, and 1821. The old Three Notch Road built by the United States, from Columbus, Georgia, to Fort Barrancas in 1826, also crossed here.

30 miles North of Pensacola on State Road No. 7.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

CHRIST CHURCH

"From 1763-1783 the Bishop of London licensed priest to administer here. The Parish was organized in 1827. Chartered by Florida's Territorial Council in 1829. The Rev. Addison Searle was the first rector. During the rectorship of the Rev. Benjamin Hutchins and of the Rev. Ashbel Steele this church was built being completed in 1832. The Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D. made the first episcopal visitation in 1833 and consecrated the church to the worship of God, according to the Anglican Rite" Marked by the Pensacola Historical Society 1934.

Southwest Corner of Zarragossa and Adams Streets. Facing Seville Square, Pensacola.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.



HISTORIC SITE OF ESCAMBIA COUNTYPANTON, LESLIE & CO'S  
TRADING POST

"Site of Panton - Leslie & Co's Indian Trading Post. Established during the English Occupation 1763-1763 and burial place of Alexander McGillivray, born Ft. Toulouse, Ala. 1746. Died Pensacola, Fla. 1793. Made Chief of Creek Nation 1776. Commissioned British Colonel 1778. Spanish Agent 1784. U. S. Brigadier General 1790." Marked by Pensacola Historical Society 1935.

Northeast corner of Barcelona and Main Streets, Pensacola.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

NUNEZ FERRY

Half a mile South is the site of Nunez Ferry. Established in 1815 on the old Stage Route from Pensacola West. In operation until 1919.

East of the Bridge across Perdido River on State Highway No. 1.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

GENERAL JACKSON'S RESIDENCE

"Site of General Jackson's residence while Governor of Florida. Destroyed by fire 1839." Marked by Pensacola Historical Society 1935.

Southeast corner of Intendencia and Palafox Streets.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

HISTORIC SITE OF  
ESCAMBIA COUNTY

PLAZA FERDINAND VII

"In the Plaza Gen. Andrew Jackson received West Florida from Spain and raised the Flag of the U. S. July 17, 1821.

To recall the flags of five Nations which have been raised in turn ten times over Pensacola Spain 1559-1719, 1723-1763, 1793-1821. France 1718-1723; Great Britain 1763-1783. United States of America 1821-1861-1862. Confederate States of America 1861-1862. Recalling that here was the center of life of the town and of the Providence of West Florida during the greater part of the Colonial Era."

Marked by Pensacola Historical Society.

Plaza Square on East side of Palafox Street - between Zarragossa and Government Streets, Pensacola.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W.P.A.

TRISTAN De LUNA COLONY  
1559 - 1562

Here Tristan De Luna established the first Spanish Colony in Florida, in 1559. Due to the hardships encountered by the colonists, the settlement was abandoned in 1562.

U. S. Government Reservation at Barrancas, Florida, 9 miles West of Pensacola.

Source: Historic Florida  
Report of Historic Site Survey W.P.A.

HISTORIC SITE OF  
ESCAMBIA COUNTY

OLD PENSACOLA ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND

In 1696 Don Andre d'Arriola took possession of Pensacola and built Fort Charles at Fort Barrancas. In 1719 the French destroyed the Old Town and Fort. The Spanish built a New Town on Santa Rosa Island.

Santa Rosa Island, present site of  
Fort Pickens.

Source: T. Jeffrey's, Geographer to his Majesty,  
London 1763.

MILLER'S FERRY

Established during the last Spanish  
Rule 1783-1821

Thirty-eight miles North of Pensacola  
on Escambia River.

Source: Florida Historical Quarterly,  
Vol. 9, #2 October 1930.

PENSACOLA BLOCKHOUSE

Square of Ferdinand, later used as  
the customhouse.

Source: Williams "West Florida," 1828.

CAMP BROWN

At Fort Pickens

Source: Heitman

STEVENS CAMP PENSACOLA

Pensacola.

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

HISTORIC SITE OF  
ESCAMBIA COUNTY

CENTRE BATTERY

West of mouth of Pensacola Bay near Fort  
McRae opposite Fort Pickens.

Source: Heitman, F. B. and Dictionary of U. S. Army.

CULLUM BATTERY

At Fort Pickens.

Source: Heitman, F. B.

ST. ROSE BATTERY  
(or Fort)

Opposite Fort Barrancas.

Source: Army and Navy Chronicle  
Vol. 19 F. Hilton Crowe.

PENSACOLA BARRACKS

Pensacola.

Source: F. Hilton Crowe.

PENSACOLA NAVY YARD

Pensacola.

Source: (Army and Navy Chronicle  
Vol. 19, 1839 - F. Hilton Crowe.

BARRANCAS NATIONAL CEMETERY

On Naval Reservation near Fort Barrancas,  
Escambia County.

Source: General Act of Cessions



HISTORIC SITE OF  
ESCAMBIA COUNTY

FORT BARRANCAS RESERVATION

On North side of Pensacola Harbor, nine miles Southwest of Pensacola - One mile from Fort Pickens.

Source: General Act of Cessions

FORT McRAE RESERVATION

Situated at the entrance of Pensacola Bay

Source: General Act of Cessions

PENSACOLA MILITARY RESERVATION

Near Pensacola, in Escambia County

Source: General Act of Cessions.

PERDIDO BAY RESERVATION

Situated West of Pensacola

Source: General Act of Cessions.



FORTS PRIOR TO 1860  
ESCAMBIA COUNTY

FORT GEORGE  
1763-1783

"Last Relic of British West Florida," captured by Bernardo de Galvez, May 8, 1781. Renamed San Michael. Seized by Andrew Jackson, November 7, 1814 - May 23, 1818.

Marked by Pensacola Council No. 778 (K of C)

Southwest corner, Palafox and Jackson Streets, facing Lee Square, Pensacola.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

FORT SAN CARLOS

Originally constructed in 1696 by the Spanish. In 1719 it was captured by the French. Retaken by the Spanish and again taken and destroyed by the French. Reconstructed by the Spanish between 1781 and 1790. It was taken by both England and the United States in 1814. In 1818 General Andrew Jackson captured the Fort from Spain, who ceded it to the United States in 1821. Held by Confederates in 1861 and 1862.

On Eastern wall of Old San Carlos Magazine.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

OLD FORT BARRANCAS

Built by the United States army between 1839 and 1844. Fort Redoubt, 1000 yards North, built same period. Trench and breastworks connecting still shows. Held by the Confederates from early in 1861 to 1862.

Main Gate of Old Fort Barrancas, at Drawbridge.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

FORTS PRIOR TO 1860  
ESCAMBIA COUNTY

FORT SAN BERNARDO

Built in 1781 by the Spanish under de Galvez, for the purpose of destroying Ft. George, then occupied by the British.

Corner Barcelona and Brainard Streets - Pensacola.

Source: Historic Florida  
 Report of Historic Site Survey W. P. A.

FORT AT FOSTER'S BANK

In Pensacola Bay

Source: (Appendix to Gales & Seatons Register, Vol. XII, P x V) (Heitman)

FORT McRAE

West of the Pass to Escambia Bay

Source: U. S. Coast Survey, 1860

FORT MONTGOMERY

Near Pensacola Lat. 30 30' Long. 87 15'

Source: Heitman

FORT ST. BERNARD

In Pensacola

Source: William "West Florida" 1828

FORT ST. GEORGE  
(ST. MICHAEL, SAN MIGUEL)

At Pensacola on Gage Hill

Source: (Williams "West Florida," 1828)

FORT ST. MICHAEL  
(SAN MIGUEL, ST. GEORGE)

At Pensacola

Source: (Campbell)



ESCAMBIA COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT EL PRINCIPE D'ASTURIAS or  
(FORT PRINCE or FORT SIGUENZA)  
(NOW FORT PICKENS)

On Santa Rosa Island on present site  
of Fort Pickens.

Source: J. L. Williams "West Florida", 1828.

FORT ROSA

West End of Santa Rosa Island Lat. 30 19' Long. 87 14'

Source: Heitman

FORT SANTA MARIA DE GALVEZ

Opposite the West End of Santa Rosa Island

Source: (Roberts, Jeffery's Map, 1763)

FORT SANTA ROSA

West End of Santa Rosa Island

Source: (Roberts 1763)

FORT SIGUENZA (Now Fort Pickens)

Santa Rosa Island Lat. 30 15' Long. 87 15'

Source: Heitman

FORT SOMBRERO

Near West End of Santa Rosa Island. Established 1869

Source: Williams "West Florida", 1869

HISTORIC SITE OF  
FLAGLER COUNTY

BULOW VILLE  
and  
FORT BULOW

Settled in 1812 by Jas. Russell, sold in 1821 to Chas. Bulow. Headquarters for Major Putnam U.S.A. during Seminole War, 1835.

Three miles North of King's Road from junction of U. S. #1-Fla. #4 East on graded road one mile, North on graded road 1/4 mile.

Source: Felix Benton report to State Forester, letter of Samuel Forry, U.S.A. Surgeon to Lieut. Phelps, Florida Historical Society Quarterly July 1928.

SAN JOSEF de JONORO MISSION

One of 44 Franciscan missions built latter part of 17th century, the first mission South of St. Augustine. Refuge for early Christianized Indians.

About 22 miles South of St. Augustine on old King's Road. Turn East at Turpentine Camp to 1/4 mile of Fox Cut in East Coast Canal near Black Creek.

Source: Sweet's Collection of Clippings by Jeanette T. Conner, Benton's report to State Forester 8/20/34.

KING'S ROAD

Spanish Mission Trail 1632, English Military Road 1768, U. S. Mail Road 1821. Is passable from St. Augustine South to Flagler Beach Road in dry weather.

Source: W. P. A. Investigator A. W. Trainor.

FLORIDA FORTS (Prior to 1860)  
FLAGLER COUNTY

FORT CABEN

Two miles West of St. John's Park just  
within the lower hook of Crescent Lake.

Source: Drake's Map 1840

FORT FULTON

On the right bank of Peleciers Creek  
near Mantangas.

Source: (Coe)

FORT BULOW

Three miles North on King's Road from  
junction of U. S. #1-Fla. #4 East  
on graded road one mile, North on  
graded road 1/4 mile.

Source: W. P. A. Investigator A. W. Trainor

HISTORIC SITES OF  
FRANKLIN COUNTY

"BREASTWORKS OF THE CONFEDERACY"

Built about 1864 to keep the Yankees out,  
originally 10 feet high.

Three tenths of a mile southwest  
of Apalachicola on State Highway  
No. 10.

Source: Dr. J. S. Murrow, Apalachicola, Florida.

RANEY HOME

Completed in 1834, used as headquarters  
of Union Soldiers during reconstruction  
days. First flag of the Franklin Guards  
was made in this home and presented to the  
Company by George P. Raney, later Supreme  
Court Judge of Florida.

On South corner of Avenue F.  
and Market Street.

Source: Mrs. Jennie Porter, sister of George  
P. Raney and Dr. J. S. Murrow, present  
owner of the Raney Home.

FORBES PURCHASE

A great tract of land lying on Apalachicola  
River and St. George Sound, and extending far  
into the interior, was ceded to John Forbes & Co.,  
in 1803-4 by Hopoeithle - Micco, Chief of the  
Seminoles, in satisfaction of robberies of William  
Boles, and debts incurred by the Indians.

City of Apalachicola was  
included in the purchase.

Source: Fred Sawyer, City Clerk of  
Apalachicola, and Vol. 1.  
Memoirs of Florida.

GORRIE MONUMENT

Unveiled April 30, 1900, in honor of Dr. John  
Gorrie inventor of artificial ice.

Marker: Erected by the Southern Ice Ex-  
change, in Gorrie Square, Apalachicola,  
Florida.

Source: Mrs. Annie Ryan Marks and Maps in City Hall.





FRANKLIN COUNTY  
HISTORIC SITES

GORRIE TOMB

Granite Marker with inscription 1803-1855 "Inventor of the Ice Machine and Mechanical Refrigeration" The Marker gives 1803 as date of birth, which conflicts with statement made by Dr. Gorrie to Dr. Chapman an intimate friend. He said he arrived in Charleston, S. C. on his first birthday, which would have made him one year old and born in 1802.

In approximate center of Cemetery  
at Apalachicola Florida.

Source: Dr. H. Marshall Taylor, in "John Gorrie Physician, Scientist and Inventor" - Papers by Mrs. Annie Ryan Marks, Miss Winifred Kimball and Judge Frank Sharon - Found in City Hall.

HOME OF DR. A. W. CHAPMAN  
1849 - 1899

Famous Botanist and Author. Built by Col. W. T. Woods, cotton buyer of Providence, Rhode Island, step-son-in-law of Dr. Chapman.

In Apalachicola, Florida.

Source: Miss Winifred Kimball

THE MANSION HOUSE

Built in 1836, one of the finest hotels in the South at that time. It was in the dining room of this Hotel in 1850 that the Ice Machine was first introduced to the public by Dr. Gorrie. Miss Winifred Kimball's home now occupies the site.

North corner of 4th St. and Ave. D.  
Apalachicola, Florida.

Source: Fred Sawyer, City Clerk.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (FORTS PRIOR TO 1860)FORT GADSDEN or (FORT NEGRO, FORT BLOUNT.)

During 1814-16 this site was occupied by negroes.  
Blown up by Gen. Gaines and rebuilt by General  
Jackson, and named Fort Gadsden.

Fifteen miles North of Apalachicola  
on Apalachicola River.

Source: Fairbanks History of Florida.  
Fred Hoffman, present owner.

FORT OCKLAWAHA

Near Apalachicola, Lat. 29 45' Long. 84 55'

Source: Heitman.

FLORIDA ARSENAL

At Apalachicola

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

FLAG ISLAND RESERVATION

Small Island situated southwest of West Pass,  
or entrance to St. Georges Sound.

Source: "General Act of Cessions"

DOG ISLAND RESERVATION

Entrance at St. George's Sound

Source: F. Hilton Crowe.

HISTORIC SITE OF GADSDEN COUNTY

McLEAN MASSACRE 1840

Mrs. McLean and three daughters killed  
by Creek Indians, home burned April 23, 1840.

Six miles Southwest of Greensboro, Florida,  
on State Highway #12.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

CHATTAHOOCHEE ARSENAL

Portion of Administration Building constructed in 1832 for Arsenal and Army Post for U. S. Troops during Indian Wars.  
Occupied by Federal troops in 1861.

Main entrance to Florida State Hospital.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.  
Land Office Map 1858.

FORT APALACHICOLA (Forts prior to 1860)

At Chattahoochee on Apalachicola river.

Source: (Roberts, 1763 and Mackey & Blake, 1839)

FORT BARBOUR

Four miles West of Greensboro on Apalachicola River near Aspaloga.

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

FORT McCLELLAN

On North bank of Taluga river near Sedalia

Source: Colton's Map 1855.

FORT SCOTT

Near Chattahoochee

Source: Williams, "West Florida"



GILCHRIST COUNTY (Forts prior to 1860)

FORT FANNING

Log Fort built in 1838 on bluff of Suwannee River, named for Major A. C. W. Fanning, an Officer in General Jackson's expedition in 1818. U. S. Highway No. 19 East end of bridge over Suwannee River.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

FORT NINE EAST FLORIDA

(St. Fanning) Lat. 29 07' Long. 83 08'

Source: Heitman

FORT THIRTEEN EAST FLORIDA

Near Bell in Lat. 29 47' Long. 82 49'

Source: Heitman

FORT WHITE

On the South bank of the Santa Fe river two miles from its mouth.

Source: (Drake's Map, 1840) (Mackey & Blake)

GLADES COUNTY (Forts prior to 1860)

FORT CENTER

C. Two miles South of Lake Fort on  
South bank of Tlathlopopkeshatchee or  
Fisheating Creek near Lake Okeechobee.

Source: Davis Map 1856.

## HISTORIC SITES OF GULF COUNTY

### ST. JOSEPH BAY RESERVATION

On the Bay of St. Joseph, includes the whole neck or peninsula forming said Bay from its Northern extremity to its connection with the main including Cape San Blas - contains 4000 acres.

Source: General Act of Cessions

### LAKE WINICO AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

First steam operated railroad in Florida, 1836 - 1841. Connected St. Joseph with Apalachicola River East of Port St. Joe, on State Highway #10.

Source: Historic Florida by W.P.A.

### ST. JOSEPH AND IOLA RAILROAD

Fourth Railroad in U. S., built in 1839 from St. Joseph to Iola. It hauled cotton and other goods brought down the Apalachicola River, from Georgia and North Florida.

South of White City on State Highway #6.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

### CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Site of first Constitutional Convention held in Florida, from December 3, 1838 to January 11, 1839 at St. Joseph, Florida, one hundred yards in front of monument on State Highway #10.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

### ST. JOSEPH CEMETERY 1831 - 1842

One and one quarter miles Southeast of Port St. Joe, on Highway #10 - then turn East on old dirt road for one mile and turn North for one third of a mile.

Source: Memoirs of Florida by Rowland H. Rerick, Vol. #1 in City Hall Apalachicola, Florida.

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GULF COUNTY  
"FORT GREVECOEUR" (Forts prior to 1860)

BROKEN HEART

Built on St. Joseph Bay by the French 1718.  
Abandoned upon the remonstrance of the Spaniards.  
Six miles Northwest of Port St. Joe, Florida, on  
Point St. Joseph just East of St. Joe light.

Source: (Roberts, 1763.) Papers in City Hall,  
Apalachicola.

(Fort 2) ST. JOSEPH BANK

Near St. Joe lighthouse

Source: (Roberts, 1763)

ST. VINCENT ISLAND BATTERY

On St. Vincent Island

Source: F. Hilton Crowe.





HISTORIC SITE OF HAMILTON COUNTY

MICCO

Once a flourishing Indian village, in 1817 a trading post was established there by Daniel Bell - Micco was the first County seat of Hamilton County, 1827. Five miles West of Jasper, on State Highway #2, East end of Alapaha River Bridge.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.  
The Legislative Council, 1827-35  
Campbells History of Florida.

FORT CASS ( Prior to 1860)

At White Springs, Florida (Mineral Springs)

Source: Phelps Ferry letters, a transcript  
of which is at the Florida State Museum.

HARDEE COUNTY (Forts prior to 1860)

FORT CHICCOVIDA or (CHOKKONIKLA)

Just above the confluence of Payne's Creek  
and Peace Creek.

Source: (Davis Map 1858.

FORT GREEN

Near Fort Green P. O.

Source: Davis Map. 1858.

FORT HARTSUFF

Seven miles Southeast of Fort Green

Source: Davis Map. 1858.

FORT MYAKKA

C. Seven miles Southwest of Fort Green P. O.

Source: Davis Map. 1858.

## HENDRY COUNTY FORTS

### FORT T. B. ADAMS

(Deynaud) Near the present Denaud P. O. on a spot of high land two miles from the landing.

On Caloosahatchee River.

Source: (Gonzalez, P. 48.)  
(Ives, Davis Map, 1858.)

### FORT NEW DENAUD

This post was established two miles southwest of St. Denaud.

Source: (Gonzalez, P. 48 - 49)

### FORT HARNEY

Near Olga, established 1839 on Caloosahatchee River.

Source: Sprague.

### FORT SHACKLEFORD

About 25 miles Southwest of the Southeast point of Lake Okeechobee.

Source: Davis Map. 1858.

### FORT SIMMONS

About 6 miles Southwest of Denaud on the South bank of the Caloosahatchee River.

Source: Davis Map 1858.

### FORT THOMPSON

Established 1854 and named for Lt. Col. Alexander R. Thompson, who was killed at the Battle of Lake Okeechobee, December 25, 1837. About three miles East of LaBelle on State Highway No. 25.

Source: "Historic Florida." W. P. A.



## HISTORIC SITE OF HERNANDO COUNTY

### BAYPORT

"Smallest port of entry on earth"  
Scene of many raids during Indian Wars. Bombarded and captured by Federal Naval Forces during Civil War-  
On Gulf coast of Hernando County six miles Northwest of Weekiwachee Springs.

Source: Mrs. F. V. Goethe (Deceased)  
V. V. Coogler, Brooksville.  
Judge F. L. Stringer.

### FLORIDA FORTS (prior to 1860) FORT ANNUTTEELIGA

At Brooksville

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

### FORT LINDSAY

Six miles North of Brooksville

Source: Westcott's Map 1857

### FORT PLANTIFUL

Between Warm Springs and Hernando  
County Courthouse.

Source: Resolution of the Legislative Council  
February 28, 1844, in Acts of Legislative  
Council, 1844.

### FORT TAYLOR

About six miles South of Brooksville.

Source: Westcott's Map, 1857.

HISTORIC SITE OF  
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

BELL'S SHOALS

Five miles East is the spot, described in Jules Verne's fantastic story - "From the Earth to the Moon", at which was located the huge cannon from which the projectile was shot to the Moon.

North end of Bridge over Alafia  
River - State Highway No. 5.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

HOCKER'S POINT

Scene of the landing in 1864 of Federal troops, under General Woodberry, when they occupied Fort Brooke and Tampa.

South of Tampa near 22nd Street Causeway.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

DeSOTO PARK

Here the 2nd Georgia Infantry and the 69th New York Infantry were encamped during the Spanish American War 1898.

State Highway No. 541, East of 22nd  
Street.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

GADSDEN POINT

Here U. S. Troops under Col. George M. Brooke, landed March 5, 1823, to establish Fort Brooke. The Federal Troops also landed here in 1863.

Near State Highway No. 17 below  
Ballast Point.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

HISTORIC SITE OF  
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

ROCKY POINT

Site of extensive salt works operated during the Civil War. Destroyed by the Federal fleet in July, 1864.

Ten miles West of Tampa on Davis Causeway.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

BURNT BRIDGE

Just west of here stood a wooden bridge twice burned by the Indians. This bridge was on the Military Road used by Major Dade and his command on their last march. Here also stood Fort Alabama.

End of Bridge over Hillsborough river on State Highway No. 156.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

MAJOR DADE'S MARCH

Along here ran the road taken by Major Dade and his ill fated command on December 23, 1835, enroute from Fort Brooke to Fort King.

Union Station - Nebraska Avenue, Tampa.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR  
1898

This marks the headquarters of: Roosevelt's Rough Riders; General Wheeler's Cavalry; First Florida Infantry.

Plant Park, facing Grand Central Avenue, Tampa.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

HISTORIC SITE OF  
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

DESOTO OAK  
1539

Under the branches of this Oak, tradition says DeSoto parleyed with the Indians. Marked by D.A.R.

Tampa Bay Grounds, Plant Park.

Source: Historic Florida by W.P.A.

ECHEBUCSASSA

This Marker is to commemorate the Echebucsassa Post Office, which was four miles North of this place. Marked by D.A.R.

State Highway No. 17 and Baker Street,  
Plant City.

Source: Historic Florida by W.P.A.

OLD FORT KING ROAD

Along here ran the old Fort King road. This was the route of Major Pade's tragic march in December, 1835.

Thonotosassa - Tampa Road at  
intersection of Zephyrhills Road.

Source: Historic Florida by W. P. A.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT SULLIVAN

One mile East is the site of Fort Sullivan, originally called Echebucsassa, erected during the Indian Wars.

Knight's Station  
State Highway No. 23.

Source: Historic Florida by W.P.A.



HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY  
FORT ALABAMA

On Hillsborough river eight miles north  
of Tampa Bay.

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

FORT BROOKE

In Tampa, (Head of Tampa Bay) established  
1821.

Source: (Davis Map 1821) F. Hilton Crowe

FORT DOUNE or (DUNNE)

Four Miles West of Tampa

Source: Drakes Map, 1840.

FORT FOSTER

Four miles southwest of Crystal Springs  
on South bank of Itchepucksassa river

Source: (William's Map, 1837) (Florida  
Department of Agriculture, Map 1925)

FORT REDOUBT FRASER

Near Tampa, on old Fort King road

Source: Williams Map, 1837.

FORT HITCHEPUCKASSA or (Sullivan)

Near Crystal Springs, lat. 28 0' Long. 82 10'

Source: Heitman

FORT SHELTON

Near Limona

Source: (Cohen, B. & H. Map)

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY  
FORTS (PRIOR TO 1860)

LADLEY BATTERY

At Fort Dade

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

CAMP GALT

Near Tampa

Source: Heitman

CAMP RODGERS

At Ybor City

Source: Heitman

FORT DESOTO RESERVATION

Situated near entrance to Tampa Bay, in Hillsborough County 25 miles from Tampa. Includes all of Mullet Key, except 271 acres of Main Island, contains 613 acres.

Source: General Act of Cessions

FORT DADE RESERVATION

Situated near entrance to Tampa Bay, in Hillsborough County. Includes all of Egmont Key but 15 acres, contains 378 acres.

Source: General Act of Cession.

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INDIAN RIVER COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT AYS or (AIS)

Blockhouse one mile east of Oslo  
established Ante. 1860

Source: Arredondo

FORT VINTON

About 18 miles northwest of Oslo  
formerly called number #2.

Source: Davis Map, 1858 F. Hilton Crowe

HISTORIC SITE OF

JACKSON COUNTY (

BATTLE OF MARIANNA

Site of the Battle of Marianna and historic St. Luke's Church destroyed by Federal Troops, September 27, 1864.

Lafayette Street - Entrance to the Church Yard, Marianna.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

NATURAL CAVE

One and one-half miles North is the cave in which the Indians hid while General Jackson marched his troops across the Natural Bridge above them in 1818.

Eastern Limits of Marianna - State Highway No. 1.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

JACKSON COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT MARIANNA

At Marianna

Source: Heitman

FORT SCOTT

Lat. 30 45' Long. 85 00'

Near Grande Ridge

Source: Heitman



HISTORIC SITE OF  
JEFFERSON COUNTY

MICCOSUKKE LAKE

Ponfilio de Narvaez camped here in June 1528.  
Andrew Jackson camped here 1818. The Foul Towns  
of Miccosukee Indians located here. A. J. 1818,  
is carved on a rock in the basin. Six miles west  
of Monticello on State Highway #1.

Source: W. T. Cash, State Librarian and  
J. L. Williams, Territorial Florida.

JEFFERSON COUNTY (Forts prior to 1860)

FORT CLARKE

Six miles northwest of Mandalay on the  
Aucilla river.

Source: Topographical Engineers, Map 1857.

FORT GAMBLE or (Robert Gamble)

Near Mandalay thirty miles Southeast of  
Tallahassee.

Source: Sprague

FORT ROGER JONES

On the Wacissa river east of Fanlew

Source: Mackay and Blake, 1839

JEFFERSON COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT OCILLA

Near Lamont, Lat. 30 15' Long. 84 0'

Source: Mackay & Blakes Map 1839.

FORT THREE - MIDDLE FLORIDA

West of Aucilla river near Lamont, Lat. 30 22'  
Long. 83 52'

Source: Heitman

FORT WACISSA

About five miles west of Aucilla

Source: (Drakes Map, 1840) (Mackay & Blakes Map,  
1839) Lat. 30 15' Long. 82 50'  
Heitman.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY (Forts prior to 1860)

FORT ATKINSON

Fort at Charles Ferry, three miles west  
of Dowling Park.

Source: Mackay & Blake, 1839.

FORT BAKER

On Steinhatchee river, Lat. 29 55' Long. 83 15'

Source: Land Office Map, 1883.

FORT BARKER

At Steinhatchee Springs

Source: Westcott's Map 1857.

FORT BARKEE

At Steinhatchee Springs, probably  
Fort Barker.

Source: Drakes Map, 1840.

FORT BUCKEYE

Near Steinhatchee Springs, on Steinhatchee river.

Source: Tanners Map, 1850 also Topographical  
Engineers Map 1856 - F. Hilton Crowe.

FORT DOWNING

Near Downing Post Office

Source: Topographical Engineers, Map 1855.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY (Forts prior to 1860)FORT MACOMB

Below Charles Ferry on west bank of  
the Suwannee river.

Source: Coltons Map, 1855.

FORT NINE - MIDDLE FLORIDA

Near Mayo in Lat. 30 05' Long. 83 15'

Source: Heitman

FORT PARKER

At Cook's Hammock near Steinhatchee river - Lat. 29 55'  
Long. 83 20'

Source: Heitman

FORT SEVENTEEN - EAST FLORIDA

South of the Suwannee river, near Mayo

Source: Heitman

FORT WOOD

Southeast of Fort Fanning

Source: F. Hilton Crowe



LAKE COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT BUTLER

At Astor, on St. Johns river

Source: Topographical Engineers Map 1846.

FORT PENTON

Near Clermont, Lat. 28 30' Long. 81 44'

Source: Heitman

FORT MASON

Between Eustis and Umatilla

Source: Mackay & Blakes Map, 1839.

## HISTORICAL SITE OF LEE COUNTY

### TROOP HEADQUARTERS

The Post Office now occupies the site of U. S. Troop Headquarters during the Indian and Civil War, original house, once home of General Winfield Scott, now on Bay Street back of Post Office.

Post Office on First St. Fort Myers.

Source: Memoirs of Gen. Hancock, writings of Thos. A. Gonzales.

### SITE OF U.S. BARRACKS DURING SEMINOLE AND CIVIL WARS

Under command of Gen. Winfield Scott during Indian War in 1856-58.

In downtown Fort Myers, corner of Jackson and Second Streets.

Source: Fort Myers Press 1886. Greens History of Fla.

### FORT DULANY

Established Nov. 1837, by the command of Brevet Major William Hoffman by order of Gen. Zachary Taylor.

Present site of Punta Rassa.

Source: Sprague's History of Florida War, Miscellaneous writings, T. A. Gonzales.

### CHARLOTTE HARBOR MASSACRE

Morning of July 22, 1839, Seminole Indians attacked the Post and massacred eighteen of the thirty inhabitants.

Six miles South of Fort Myers, near Harney's Point, on South shore of Caloosahatchee River.

Source: Green's History of Florida, Sprague's History of Florida War, Flemming's Memoirs of Florida.

LEE COUNTY

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U. S. HOSPITAL

Royal Palm Hotel grounds now occupies the former site of hospital during the Seminole and Civil Wars.

First Street and Royal Palm Avenue,  
fronting main route South.

Source: Florida Old and New., Green's History of Florida.

CABLE STATION

Where first message of sinking of the U.S.S. "Maine" was received in U. S. by George R. Shultz, night of Feb. 15, 1898.

McGregor Boulevard and Beach 3/4 mile  
from center of Punta Rassa, Florida.

Source: Martin Shultz, son of operator,  
Thos. A. Gonzales, Historian.  
D. A. R. Marker.

EMBARKATION POINT OF BILLY BOWLEGS AND TRIBE

Site of embarkation point of Chief Billy Bowlegs and Seminole Indians to Arkansas, May 1858.

Hendry and Bay Streets on waterfront,  
Fort Myers, Fla.

Source: History of Florida, (Lewis Pub. Co.)  
Green's History of Florida.

SITE OF BREASTWORKS OF SEMINOLE AND CIVIL WARS

Surrounded the Post of Fort Myers Florida, began at point of river, ran in semi-circle thru Royal Palm Hotel gardens to point at Jackson and Main Streets on the Hendry and Main, then to foot of Dean and Bay Streets.

Source: Green's History of Florida.  
Research of D. A. R. and U. D. C.

## LEE COUNTY FORTS (Prior to 1860)

CAMP DANIELS

Near Fort Myers

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

CAYO COSTA OR BOCA GRANDE ISLAND RESERVATION

Reserved for Military purposes November 17, 1882.

Situated at the entrance of Charlotte Harbor, includes the North end of the Island for two miles from the Northern extremity - contains 1,176.24 acres.

Source: General Act of Cessions.

FORT CASEY

On the east central part of Cayo Costa in the mouth of Charlotte Harbor.

Source: U. S. Coast Survey Chart, 1856.

FORT HARVIE

Near Halgrim, present site of Fort Myers

Source: Sprague

FORT MYERS

(Formerly Fort Harvie) At Fort Myers

Source: Davis Map 1858

FORT SAN ANTONIO

(Calos, Carlos) On Southeast bank of Charlotte Harbor, Est. 1567

Source: Kenny, Col. Laurence Martin's Map



LEE COUNTY FORTSCAMP WALBACK

Neat Fort Myers, Est. Dec. 27, 1856  
Abandoned Jan. 1, 1857

Source: Heitman.

GASPARILLA ISLAND RESERVATION

At the entrance of Charlotte Harbor, in Lee County and includes the South end of the Island for a length of 2 miles from its Southern extremity.

Source: General Act of Cession.

HISTORIC SITE OF  
MERIDIAN MARKER      LEON COUNTY

Erected by the State of Florida at the intersection of Guide Meridian and Base Parallel Line of Florida. All the surveys of Florida are made from this Marker.

Just within City limits on Southside.

Source: Marker, and A. H. Roberts.

LA FAYETTE GRANT

This road passes through Township IN, R1E, which was granted to the Marquis de La Fayette by Congress, in recognition of his aid to the colonies of services and funds during the Revolution.

State Highway No. 19 where road to Golf Club turns off.

State Highway No. 1 in front of Judge Terrell's Home.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

THE GROVE

Home of Richard K. Call, Territorial Governor of Florida from 1836 to 1844. The house was built by his slaves in 1824.

North end of Adams Street - First Avenue, Tallahassee.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

GOODWOOD

Historical Tallahassee Home, erected 1839, by Bryan Croom.

Two miles from City Limits on Micosukee Road.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

HISTORIC SITE OF  
LEON COUNTY

WILLIAM HOME

The Home of Robert W. William, Agent of Marquis de Lafayette in selling the land granted to him by Congress in 1825. Erected in 1831 and used as Headquarters by Federal Troops in Reconstruction days.

Southeast corner of Calhoun and Carolina Streets. - Tallahassee.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

HOME OF PRINCESS MURAT

To the South is the former home of Princess Murat, niece of George Washington, and wife of Prince Achille Murat, nephew of Napoleon.

One mile Southwest of Tallahassee on State Highway No. 19.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

BATTLE OF NATURAL BRIDGE  
1865

Five miles East is the site of the Battle of Natural Bridge. Here the Union Troops, under General Newton, were defeated on March 4, 1865, by the Confederate Troops stationed at Tallahassee. The Cadet Corps of the West Florida Seminary formed the center of the Confederate Line.

Five miles East of South Edge of Woodville.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

HISTORIC SITES OF LEON COUNTY

NEAMATHLA SPRING

Here stood the village of Chief Neamathla, who assisted the Commissioners delegated to select a site for the Capital of Florida.

Three miles East of Tallahassee  
North of State Highway No. 19.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

JACKSON BLUFF  
1818

Here General Jackson and his men crossed the Ocklocknee River, en route to Miccosukee, in his campaign against the Indians.

Seventy-five feet North of  
Jackson Bluff Bridge.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

TALLAHASSEE and ST. MARKS  
RAILROAD

First Railroad constructed in Florida and second in the United States. Built in 1834-36 to carry cotton and other goods between Tallahassee and the Port of St. Marks.

State Highway No. 10, South of  
Tallahassee.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

OLD ST. AUGUSTINE ROAD

This marks the old Indian Trail from St. Augustine to Pensacola.

Lafayette Street, Tallahassee.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.



HISTORIC SITE OF  
LEON COUNTY

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
OF TALLAHASSEE

One of the oldest Protestant Churches  
in the State of Florida. Built in 1835.

Corner of West Park Avenue and  
North Adams Street.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS  
MURAT

Four blocks West, in the Division of  
St. Johns Episcopal Cemetery, are the  
graves of Prince and Princess Charles  
Louis Napoleon Achille Murat. Prince  
Murat was the son of the King of Naples  
and nephew of Napoleon. Princess Murat  
was the grand-niece of George Washington.

Northwest Corner Monroe and Call  
Streets, Tallahassee.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

LEON COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT BRADEN

Near Holland, on Ocklockonee River

Source: Johnson's Map, Atlas, 1850  
 F. Hilton Crowe

FORT HARRIET

Seventeen miles Northwest of St. Marks

Source: Westcott's Map, 1857

FORT JACKSONS BLUFF

Near Tallahassee, established 1840.

Source: FHSB, 1, 1, J.K. McLane

FORT JACKSON

Thirteen miles Southwest of Tallahassee

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

FORT MACOMB

Ten miles North of St. Marks

Source: Mackay and Blakes Map. 1839

FORT ONE - MIDDLE FLORIDA (Fort Macomb)

Ten miles north of St. Mark's, on St. Mark's river  
 Lat. 30 19' Lon. 84 18'

Source: Heitman

LEON COUNTY (Forts prior to 1860)FORT SAN LUIS DE APALACHE

In Tallahassee

Source: (FSHB. VI. #2)

FORT TWO - MIDDLE FLORIDA

South of Rose Post Office, on St. Marks river

Source: Heitman

FORT ST. AUGUSTINE

East of Tallahassee nine miles Northeast of  
Fort McComb.

Source: F. Hilton Crowe, Army & Navy Chronicle  
Vol. 9 P. 121

FORT SAN LUIS

Built by the Spaniards in 1640. Also site  
of Franciscan Mission.

Two miles West of City limits of  
Tallahassee on old Quincy Highway.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

CAMP JACKSON

One-half mile North is the site of the  
Camp of General Andrew Jackson and his  
Troops in 1818, during the first Indian War.

Eighteen miles West of Tallahassee  
on State Highway No. 19.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

HISTORIC SITE OF  
LEVY COUNTY

CANTONMENT MORGAN

At Cedar Keys

Source: Heitman

LEVY COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT HOLLIMAN or (McLEMORE)

Blockhouse on north bank of the Withlacoochee river five miles east of Inglis

Source: (Williams "East Florida" 1837)

FORT CEDAR KEY or  
(Fort Wacasassa)

On Way Key

Source: Topographical Engineers Map 1846

FORT CLAY LANDING

Blockhouse ten miles south of Fort Fanning on Suwannee river, established August 31, 1837

Source: (ASPMA VII, 848)

PORT CLINCH

Two miles southeast of Inglis

Source: (Mackay and Blake, Map 1839)



LEVY COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT EIGHT - EAST FLORIDA or  
(FORT WACASASSA)

Lat. 29 31' Long. 82 50'

Source: Heitman

FORT FANNING or  
(FANNIN)

Five miles south of Wilcox on the east bank of the Suwannee river. Lat. 29 35' Long. 82 58' (Top. ENGRS, Map, 1856) (18 miles from mouth of river.

Source:(F. Hilton Crowe)

FORT FOUR - EAST FLORIDA

Near Cedar Keys (Lat. 29 25' Long. 83 04)  
 Township Blats, U. S. Land Office, Museum Library

Source: Heitman

FORT JENNINGS

Near Wylly P. O.

Source: Mackay and Blake Map 1839  
 Twelve miles from mouth of Wacasassa river.

FORT "K" DEPOT

At Cedar Keys on Mainland

Source: Westcott's '55

FORT PALMETTO (Now Fort Fanning)

On east side of Suwannee river, three miles south of Fort Dabney.

Source: McQueen Chaires, Old Town, Florida.

LEVY COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT READE DEPOT or  
(Fort Clinch)

On Withlacoochee river, two miles southeast of Inglis.

Source: Williams "East Florida", 1857

FORT THREE - EAST FLORIDA

On Wacasassa Bay near mouth of the Wacasassa river in Lat. 29 10' Long. 82 47' -

Source: (Heitman)

FORT WACASASSA

Near Archer at head of Wacasassa river.

Source: (Westcott's Map 1857) Mackay and  
 Blake 1839) Lat. 29 31' Long 82 50')  
 Heitman

FORT WEKIVA

Just above the mouth of Spring Creek

Source: (Coe) Lat. 29 15' Long. 82 53')  
 (Heitman)

CEDAR KEY AND (FORT HOWARD) Reservation

Situated at the mouth of the Suwannee river in Levy county, comprises the Islands of North Key and Snake Key, contains 20 2.8 acres.

Source: General Act of Cession

LIBERTY COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT BRISTOL (Blockhouse)

At Bristol, established 1840

Source: (ASPMA VII, Cohen

FORT PRESTON

Near Bristol

Source: Westcott's Map 1857

OCKLOCKONY RIVER FORT

Fort on Ocklockonee river thirty miles  
from the sea near Smith Creek Post Office.

Source: Heitman

HISTORIC SITE OF  
MADISON COUNTY

OLD BLOCKHOUSE

Near the Confederate Monument in the City Park of Madison, stood the Old Blockhouse constructed in 1818 as a refuge for the white settlers against Indian attacks.

Source: Carlton Smith

HICKSTOWN

Named for John Hicks, chief of the Miccosukee Indian Tribe, Hicks was one of the signers of the Moultrie Treaty nine miles west of Madison on State Highway #1.

Source: The Territory of Florida, by John Lee Williams.

MACHALLA MISSION

Early in the 18th Century the Spanish Mission of Machalla, was established. Probably first christian influence in Madison County. The bell of this Mission is in the Library of the Florida Historical Society at St. Augustine. It is splendid workmanship, cast of tin, copper and silver dated 1758 with raised cross composed of twenty-four stars.

Three miles South of Greenville Florida at Junction of Highway 35 and Sundown road.

Source: Florida Historical Society Quarterly 1926. Carlton Smith.



HISTORIC SITE OF  
MADISON COUNTY

NARVAEZ'S ROUTE

Narvaez crossed the Aucilla River in 1858 near this point.

Six miles west of Greenville, at river on State Highway #1.

Source: Dr. Boyd, W. T. Cash, State Librarian and Carlton Smith.

COTTON GIN

Capt. John L. Inglis, established the first Sea Island Cotton Gin in Madison County in early seventies, largest ginnery in the world at that time.

Ten blocks south on Range street from State Highway #1.

Source: Enterprise Recorder (Article by W. T. Cash) Carlton Smith.

CLIFF'S HAMMOCK BATTLEFIELD

Where Capt. A. J. Lea, with a band of citizens, drove the last of the Seminole Indians from Madison County in 1843.

Ten miles South of Greenville on State Highway #35, then about two miles East of Highway.

Source: Carlton Smith

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MADISON COUNTY  
HISTORIC SITE OF

CHULEOTAH

Home of Judge John Chas. McGehee,  
 President of the Secession Convention  
 of Florida. When completed was considered  
 finest home in Florida.

Located  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. E. from State  
 Road No. 35, on a high bluff 250  
 yards off Madison and Sirmans Road.

Source: Florida Historical Society Quarterly  
 Carlton Smith, Historian

SAN PEDRO

First County Seat of Madison County  
 was located at San Pedro, was moved  
 between December 1837 and December  
 1838 at present sight.

Located  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles South from  
 Madison, on the Oakywood Road.

Source: Carlton Smith, Historian and  
 Supreme Court Library.

STELLAPIKA

First Shoe Factory in Florida was  
 established here, in 1857, also made  
 Saddles and Harness.

$9\frac{1}{2}$  miles South from State Road  
 No. 1, or 11 miles Northeast from  
 Sirmans and State Road No. 35.

Source: Florida Sentinel December 3, 1853.  
 Carlton Smith, Historian

MADISON COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT HAMILTON

Near Sirmans, Lat. 30 30' Long. 83 50'

Source: (Official War Atlas, 1861) (Dickinson,  
J.C.S.A. History of Florida)

FORT JACKSON

Twelve miles southwest of Ellaville

Source: (Lat. 30 20' Long. 83 33'  
Mackay and Blake Map 1839)

FORT JONES

Near Lamont on east bank of the Aucilla river.

Source: Heitman

FORT SAN PEDRO

Due south of Madison on the Military road.

Source: Green, Edwin "History of Florida Map".

FORT VOSE

On Aucilla river, about four miles  
Northwest of Lamont.

Source: (Lat. 30 35' Long. 83 45')  
(Heitman) 32 miles from Tallahassee  
on Ocilla river (Sprague)

MADISON BARRACKS

Madison County

Source: Army & Navy Chronicle VII. No. 1 p. 398

HISTORIC SITE OF  
MANATEE COUNTY

GAMBLE MANSION

Refuge of Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary  
of State after the downfall of the  
Confederacy. Marked by U.D.C.

Ellenton State Highway No. 5

Source: Historic Florida by W.P.A.

BRADEN CASTLE

Built by Dr. Joseph A. Braden, a pioneer  
settler, in 1854, on his sugar cane plantation.  
A refuge for the settlers, it was raided by the  
Indians in 1856.

One mile East of Bradenton, State  
Highway No. 161.

Source: Historic Florida by W.P.A.

MANATEE COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT CRAWFORD

12 miles east of Manatee

Source: (Davis Map)

FORT HAMER (LLAMER)

Near the mouth of the Manatee river

Source: Heitman Map IVES

FORT STARKE

Near the mouth of Manatee river

Source: Heitman

CAMP ARMISTEAD

Lat. 27 29' Long. 82 31'

Source: Heitman



HISTORIC SITES OF  
MARION COUNTY

SILVER SPRINGS

Sight of Seminole Councils of 1834 -  
here Osceola for the first time took an  
active part in the deliberations of his  
people.

Location six miles east of Ocala,  
on State Highway #19.

Source: Florida Historical Quarterly April 1929.

MILLWOOD PLANTATION

Former home of Colonel Samuel Hamilton  
Owens, where General John C. Breckinridge,  
Secretary of War in the cabinet of Jefferson  
Davis, took refuge on the night of May 20th,  
1865 while escaping to Cuba after the downfall  
of the Confederacy.

One half mile north of Reddick on  
State Highway #2.

Source: Sidney Harold, W.P.A. Investigator

EAST FLORIDA SEMINARY

Site of first institution of higher education,  
established in Florida. Located here in 1853  
and moved to Gainesville in 1866.

On Line Street, between Fourth and Fifth  
Streets, Ocala.

Source: Senate Journals 1851 - 1859

PAYNE'S LANDING

Where Treaty between Seminoles and U. S. was  
signed in May 1832.

Near Eureka, Florida on the Ocklawaha  
river, Section 13, Township 24, Range 8.

Source: Map of Marion County and Sketch by Mrs.  
E. L. Wartman in D.A.R. collection in  
Ocala Public Library. MSS. Material in  
collection made by Mrs. Roy V. Ott.

MARION COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT MCCOY

Five miles south of present town by that name is site of Fort McCoy first known as Fort MacKay, one of the chain of forts along the Military route used during the Seminole War.

Source: Official Records of U. S. War Department. MSS. of Mrs. R. V. OTT.

FORT KING

Established as Indian Agency about 1825. First known as Camp King, here General Thompson and six others massacred by Osceola and his band.

Three miles east of Ocala, one half mile Southeast of State Highway #19.

Source: Records of U. S. War Department.

FORT DRANE

Ten miles south of Micanopy

Source: Drake's Map, 1840.

FORT FIVE - EAST FLORIDA

Four miles west of Lake Delancy in the North end of Ocala National Park, Lat. 30 03' Long. 82 28'

Source: Heitman.

FORT FOWLE

Near Conner, East bank Ocklawaha River

Source: (Drake's Map, 1840) (Lat. 29 15' Long. 81 58') (Heitman)

MARION COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT OAKLAND or FT. McINTOSH

At McIntosh five miles from Fort Drane  
Lat. 26 20' Long. 81 32'

Source: Burgess and Honours Map, 1836

FORT ONE - EAST FLORIDA

This was Fort King three miles East of Ocala  
(Lat. 29 10' Long. 82 13')

Source: Heitman

FORT THREE

Near Fort King.

Source: (Heitman) (Drake's Map, 1840)

FORT TWO

Between Micanopy and Fort Drane.  
Probably Wacahoota

Source: (Drakes Map)

FORT WHEELLOCK

South shore of Orange Lake

Source (Mackay and Blake, 1839)

FORT RUSSELL

On Orange Lake Creek, three miles East of  
Orange Lake.

Source: Map of Marion County and Sketch by  
Mrs. E. L. Wartman in D.A.R. collection  
in Ocala Public Library.

MARION COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT MITCHELL

Established during "Patriot Rebellion" in 1813, was the capitol of the district called "Elotchaway".

Near Lake Bryant in Section 22, Township 16, South, Range 24 east.

Source: Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. 7, No. 4 - MSS. collection of Mrs. R. V. Ott, Ocala, Florida.

CAMP BLODGETT

On the west bank of the Withlacoochee river at the site of Scott's battle 1836.

Source: (Burgess & Honour's Map, 1836, Cohen)

CAMP GRAHAM

Major Leigh Reads Depot, near Dunnellon.

Source: Heitman.

CAMP LANG SYNE

Blockhouse near Fort Drane, ten miles South of Micanopy.

Source: Heitman

CAMP SMITH

Near Fort Drane

Source: Map of "The Seat of War" 1836

CAMP TWIGGS

Southwest of Micanopy

Source: F. Hilton Crowe



HISTORIC SITES OF  
MARTIN COUNTY

"THE REFORMATION"

A British Barkentine, shipwrecked  
September 23rd, 1696.

Near Olympia Beach, five miles North  
of Jupiter Inlet.

Source: "Gods Protecting Providence"  
by Johnathan Dickenson.

MARTIN COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT DUNN

At the intersection of the Military road  
and Fort Dunn Creek. Post Office established  
here in 1867.

Source: Elliot, E. J., "Encyclopedia of  
Florida" 1889.

FORT McRAE or (McREE)

On Lake Okeechobee, near Port Mayacca

Source: Ives Report, 1856

## HISTORICAL SITES OF MONROE COUNTY

### "THE MAINE"

First message in Monroe County of destruction of the Battleship Maine, in Havana Harbor, was received here by Thomas K. Warren, February 15, 1898.

On the Southwest corner of Fitzpatrick and Greene Streets, Key West.

Source: Florida Motorist, October issue, 1934.

### "THE BUENA VENTURA"

Spanish tramp steamer, first prize of the Spanish-American War, captured by the U. S. S. "Nashville" April 23, 1898.

Just outside the harbor of Key West, Florida

Source: Davis, R. H. The Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns, 1896.

### "CONVENT OF MARY IMMACULATE"

Constructed in 1878, by Canadian organization for Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

Central part of City of Key West, on Division Street between Simonton and Windsor Lane.

Source: Browne, J. E. Key West, "The Old and The New, 1912."

### "MONUMENT"

In memory of victims of U. S. Battleship "Maine" sunk in Havana Harbor Feb. 15, 1898.

In Local Cemetery, Key West.

Source: Charles H. Ketchum, Key West, Fla.

HISTORICAL SITES OF MONROE COUNTY  
INDIAN KEY MASSACRE

Dr. Henry Perrine and twelve other white people killed by Indians, Aug. 7, 1840.

Lies North of Lower Matecumbe  
Key one mile East of Highway.

Source: Narrative of Hester Perrine Walker, Florida  
Historical Society Quarterly, July 1926.

TEA TABLE KEY

Naval Base under Lieutenant John T. Laughlin, U. S. N.  
1839-1841. It was here the survivors of Indian Key  
Massacre came August 7, 1840.

South of Upper Matecumbe Key and  
one mile East of State Highway No. 4.

Source: Hester Perrine Walker and U.S. Navy records.

SAN CARLOS INSTITUTE

Organized 1871 by patriotic Cubans is known as the  
Cradle of Cuban Independence.

Situated on West side of Duval between  
Southard and Fleming Streets, Key West.

Source: Rolo, J. P. Mis Recuerdos, 1928.

KEY WEST NAVAL STATION

Established as a base by Commodore David Porter in 1822,  
in his efforts to end piracy in Southern waters.

On Western shore of Island, bounded by  
Eaton, Whitehead and Green Streets.

Source: L. Browne, J. B. Key West, The Old and The New,  
1912 Jackson.



HISTORICAL SITES OF MONROE COUNTYTHE RUSSELL HOUSE

Scene of pistol duel between Mateo Orozco and Don Gonzalo Castanon in 1870.

Now the site of The Jefferson Building, West side of Duval between Green and Front Streets.

Source: Rolo, J. P., Mis Recuerdos, 1928.

THE FIRST CIGAR FACTORY IN U.S.A.

Established in Key West by William H. Wall in 1831.

Was located on Front Street between Duval and Fitzpatrick Streets.

Source: J. B. Browne, Key West - the Old and the New 1912

"A LOS MARTIRES DE CUBA" MONUMENT

Only Monument in United States of America dedicated to Cuban Martyrs. Erected 1892.

In Local Cemetary

Source: Rolo, J. P., Mis Recuerdos, 1928.

EAST MARTELLO TOWER

Construction was begun in 1861, for defense of the South shore of Key West.

On Southern shore of the Island, three miles from town on Roosevelt Boulevard, Key West.

Source: Browne, J. B., Key West, the Old and the New, 1912.

WEST MARTELLO TOWER

Construction begun in 1861, for defense of the South shore of Key West.

On Southern shore of Key West at the Southern end of White Street.

Source: Browne, J. B., Key West, The Old and the New, 1912.



MONROE COUNTY PORTSFORT JEFFERSON

Sixty-three miles West of Key West on Garden Key in Dry Tortugas, construction begun in 1846, never completed, major use that of a prison.

Sixty-three miles West of Key West on Dry Tortugas.

Source: Summary of Fort Jefferson Vicinity History, 1513-1936. Manucy, A. C.

FORT TAYLOR

Named after Zachary Taylor, 12th President of the U.S.A. Construction of Fort begun in 1844. Used by Union Troops during Civil War.

On the Southwestern shore of Key West.

Source: Browns, J. B., Key West, "The Old and The New 1912" Key West Barracks collection of source material. Letter: Lt. J. B. Quinn, to Dvt. Maj. Gen. T. W. Sherman, May 23d, 1870.

FORT CROSS

At Palm Point near Middle Cape, Lat. 25 10' Long. 81 15'

Source: Haitman, F. B.

FORT POINSETT

At Cape Florida.

Source: Davis Map 1858

FORT TEGESTA

At Cape Sable

Source: (Arredondo's Map) (Kenny)

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MONROE COUNTY (Forts prior to 1860)

OCEOLA BATTERY

At Key West

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

SEMINOLE BATTERY

At Key West

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

ADVANCE TOWERS

Near Key West

Source: Heitman, F. B.

MOULDER (Camp)

Ten miles South of Chokoloskee

Source: Heitman

KEY WEST BARRACKS RESERVATION

On the Island of Key West, in Monroe County,  
and contains 22.79 acres.

Source: General Act of Cession

MARTELLO TOWER # 1 - RESERVATION

On Southern Coast of the Island of Key  
West and contains 18 acres.

Source: General Act of Cession

MARTELLO TOWER #2 - RESERVATION

On the Southerly side of the Island of Key  
West and contains about 15 acres.

Source: General Act of Cession.

KEY WEST NATIONAL CEMETERY

On Tract #7, Island of Key West and contains  
about 1/3 of an acre.

Source: General Act of Cession.

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MONROE COUNTYFORT TAYLOR RESERVATION

Situated at the southwestern extremity  
of the City of Key West and contains  
72.21 acres.

Source: General Act of Cession

HISTORIC SITES OF  
NASSAU COUNTY

JOHN D. VAUGHN MONUMENT

Veteran of Revolutionary War, Indian War  
and War of 1812.

Center of Amelia City on Main  
Highway out of Fernandina.

Source: Markers by (National Society of  
United Daughters of 1812) Jacksonville  
Chapter of the D.A.R.

EGMONT HOTEL

First tourist hotel in Florida, built in 1877

Was located corner South 7th and Beech  
Street Fernandina.

Source: Tabloid History of Fernandina

ALLIGATOR CREEK BATTLE

On June 30th, 1778, Americans attacked the  
British here, and had to withdraw.

Alligator Creek bridge on State Highway #4.

Source: East Florida in the American Revolution,  
by Burton Barrs.

PETER BOUISSOIN de NICAR'S GRAVE

Soldier of France - Died January 9, 1813.

Northwest corner of Basque Belle Cemetery,  
Fernandina.

Source: Epitaph on slab.



NASSAU COUNTY  
HARRISON'S PLANTATION

On the night of September 9th, 1817,  
 Florida Militia defeated a large force  
 from Fernandina, under command of  
 Jared Irwin.

Eight miles South of Fernandina,  
 on Southern part of Amelia Island.

Source: Historic Florida, by W.P.A.

YELLOW BLUFF  
1802

Old Plantation of Don Domingo Fernandez.  
 Scene of first Bull fight ever held on  
 this continent.

End of Third street, Fernandina.

Source: Historic Florida, by W.P.A.

BATTLE OF AMELIA

On September 13, 1817, Spanish Troops and  
 Florida Militia, attacked Fernandina, then  
 held by Americans, they were repulsed and  
 returned to St. Augustine.

Ninth street opposite McClure's Hill

Source: Historic Florida, by W.P.A.

AMELIA ISLAND

Oglethorpe visited this Island in 1734,  
 and was so impressed with the beauty of  
 its shores, named it in honor of the  
 daughter of George II of England.

Lies South of Cumberland Island, Ga.

Source: Historic Florida, by W.P.A.

NASSAU COUNTY  
"ASSOFO" INDIAN VILLAGE

Where Father Michael DeAunon and Brother Anthony Badajoz of the Franciscan Mission were slain in 1593.

Near Public School and Indian Mounds,  
 State Highway #13, Fernandina.

Source: Historic Florida, by W. P. A.

OLD TOWN  
1817

Captured by Force of Americans under a Scotch Soldier of Fortune, Gregor McGregor, a General in the Army of Venezuela, who raised the Green Cross of Florida over Fort San Carlos, June 29th 1817.

End of Estrada Street, Fernandina

Source: Historic Florida, by W. P. A.

WATERMAN'S BLUFF

A conference was held here in 1816, by the Spanish Governor Jose Coppinger and the people of Northeast Florida, to divide the Country into districts.

West Front of Old Fernandina

Source: "Memoirs of Florida", F. P. Fleming

DOMINIC de GOURGUES

Landed here in 1567, to avenge the Massacre of French Huguenots by the Spaniards. He was joined by the Indians, attacked Fort San Mateo (Ft. Caroline) captured and destroyed.

Entrance to Fernandina on State Highway #13.

Source: Historic Florida, by W. P. A.

NASSAU COUNTY  
ISLAND OF GAULE OR  
(AMELIA ISLAND)

Inhabited by Timuquanam Indians under Chief Satouriari in 1564. Laudoniere explored the neighborhood and built Fort Caroline at St. Johns Bluff.

In Nassau County, surrounded by water, Amelia River North and West, Atlantic Ocean on the East, Nassau Sound on the South.

Source: Historic Florida, by W. P. A.

NASSAU COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT CLINCH

At Old Fernandina, on Amelia Island

Source: Topographical Engineers Map 1846.

FORT McINTOSH

South bank of St. Mary's river at Kings Ferry

Source: Siebert in "Loyalists of Florida"

FORT SAN CARLOS

At Old Fernandina facing the harbor

Source: FSNB VII No. I

FORT BARRINGTON

Near Kings Ferry, established 1765

Source: Perlick, R. H., "Memoirs of Florida" 1.88

NASSAU COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT CARLOS

North central waterfront of old Fernandina

Source: Jeffery's Map in Roberts "Florida" 1763

FORT CHURCH

At Fernandina

Source: (Lat. 30 45' Long. 81 30') (Heitman, F.B.,  
Register & Dictionary of the U.S. Army,  
ll. 475 et. seq.

FORT SAN FELIPE

North end of Amelia Island

Source: Kimber

FORT SANTA MARIA

North central part of Amelia Island,  
Spanish Military Headquarters to 1686

Source: Kenny P. 143 Note

FORT ST. GEORGE

On Amelia Island

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

FORT WILLIAMS

South bank of Cumberland Island opposite Fernandina

Source: (Arredondo) (Roberts)



NASSAU COUNTY  
(Forts Prior to 1860)

FORT WRIGHT

On St. Marys river

Source: (Siebert, "Loyalists in Florida")

FORT CLINCH RESERVATION

Situated on the North end of Amelia Island  
in Nassau County fifty miles North of St.  
Augustine, contains 694.5 acres

Source: General Act of Cessions

HISTORIC SITE OF  
OKALOOSA COUNTY

MORENO POINT RESERVATION

Situated at the entrance of Santa Rosa Sound, opposite to and east of the east end of Santa Rosa Island, in Okaloosa County - estimated area 5958.2 acres.

Source: General Act of Cession, records this Reservation as in Washington County, which is incorrect.

OKEECHOBEE COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT DRUM

Twenty miles north of Okeechobee City.

Source: Ives, Davis Map 1858

FORT LLOYD

Eight miles northeast of Okeechobee City.

Source: Davis Map. 1858

HISTORIC SITES OF  
ORANGE COUNTY

COUNCIL OAK

Due East one-fourth mile is site of Oak Tree, under which the Seminole Indians held Council Meetings.

3/4 mile south of Orlando City Limits (Grant Ave.) on State Highway No. 17.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S  
MILITARY ROAD

Route used between Fort Maitland and Fort Gatlin during Seminole Wars.

West side of Airport - Orlando.

Source: Mackay Eleke Map. Dr. W. F. Blackman.

ORANGE COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT GATLIN

Established in 1837. Named for Dr. John S. Gatlin, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, who was killed in the Dade Massacre. Marked by D.A.R.

3½ miles south of Orlando and 1/2 mile East on Gatlin Avenue.

Source: Dr. W. F. Blackman, History of Orange County. Mrs. W. C. McLean, P.R. D.A.R.

FORT MAITLAND

Established by Lt. Col. A.C.W. Fanning in 1838. Marked by D.A.R.

Two miles North of Winter Park. State Highway.

Source: Dr. W. F. Blackman, History of Orange Co.



ORANGE COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT CHRISTMAS

Two and a half miles North is the site of Fort Christmas, established by General Abraham Eustis, December 25, 1837.

At Christmas on Cheney Highway  
State Highway No. 22.

Source: Sprague: Dr. W. F. Blackman

FORT McNEIL

Built on Chickasaw Hatchee River northwest of Lake Poinsett southeastern section of Orange County, can be reached only in dry weather.

Source: Westcott's Map, 1857.

OSCEOLA'S CAMP

Used by Seminoles under Osceola during the Seminole Indian Wars.

East side Interlachen Avenue, at  
Morse Park, Winter Park, Florida.

Source: Clara Guild, Daughter of Dr. W. A.  
Guild, early settler of Winter Park.

OSCEOLA COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT McCLINTOCK

Six miles southwest of Lake Tohopekaliga

Source: Colton's Map. 1855

FORT TAYLOR

In northeast corner of Osceola County,  
(on the north bank of Wolf Creek)

Source: (FHSB. VII. No 1 ) (Topographical  
Engineers Map 1846.

FORT TOHOPEKALIGA (Kissimmee)

Was located southwest of Kissimmee

Source: Field Representative of F.W.P.

FORT DAVENPORT

Established in 1856, on Davenport Creek,  
in southwest corner of Osceola County.

Source: Field Representative of F.W.P.

CAMP MORRIS

On Lake Tohopekaliga

Source: Heitzman

## HISTORICAL SITES OF PALM BEACH COUNTY

### JUPITER LIGHTHOUSE

Established by United States Government in 1860, considered one of the most important lighthouses on the Coast of Florida.

On North side of Jupiter Inlet.

Source: H. L. Beck, Supt. Lighthouses, Charleston, S. C.  
Elsie Jackson, "History of Jupiter"

### JUPITER INLET LIFE SAVING STATION

Authorized by Act of Congress May 4, 1882, built 1885, discontinued Jan. 21, 1899. Capt. C. R. Carlin in charge entire life of Station.

On Coast at Jupiter.

Source: Mrs. C. R. Carlin, U. S. Coast Guard Office  
Washington, D. C.

### "THE TROPICAL SUN"

First News Paper and Printing Press, established in Palm Beach, Dade, Martin and Broward Counties, all one County at that time 1891.  
Guy I. Metcalf first Editor.

Located at 419 Clematis Street, Palm Beach, Fla.

Source: H. H. Curtis, W. R. Collins, Mr. Bussy, Mgr.  
C. C. Chillingworth.

### RICHEST HOMESTEAD CLAIM IN U. S.

Homesteaded by Hiram F. Hammon in 1872, 169.2 acres which was later sold for over one million dollars.

This land is now the heart of  
City of Palm Beach Florida.

Source: George O. Butler, clerk of Circuit Court.

## HISTORICAL SITES OF PALM BEACH COUNTY

### HOMESTEAD SITE OF FIRST SETTLER ON HYPOLUXO ISLAND

H. D. Pierce, wife and son homesteaded on Hypoluxo Island 1873. Built their home of lumber rescued from shipwrecks. Now estate of Colonel J. L. Balsan.

Located in Northwest corner  
of the town of Manalapan.

Source: C. W. Pierce, Mrs. Fred Voss, Dr. J. E. Liddy.

### FLORIDA INTRA COASTAL WATERWAY

Survey was made in 1844 for a Florida Coastal Canal, construction began in 1881, by a private company, transferred to U. S. Government in 1929, maintained by United States Engineers Dept.

Cumberland Sound to Miami

Source: Florida Inland Navigation District  
Commissioners.

### WRECK OF SPANISH SHIP "PROVIDENTIA"

Shipwrecked at Palm Beach Jan. 9, 1878.

At old Bingham and Croker estates  
East and West line on Ocean Boulevard.

Source: C. W. Pierce, Dr. J. E. Liddy, "History of Beautiful Palm Beach" by J. Wadsworth Travers.

### FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICE IN SOUTHEAST FLORIDA

Crew and passengers of the British ship "Reformation" held the first recorded religious service in Southeast Florida Sept 26, 1696

On the Southside of Jupiter Inlet.  
Property now owned by the DuBoise family.

Source: "God's Protecting Providence" by Jonathan Dickenson.



HISTORICAL SITES OF PALM BEACH COUNTYCELESTIAL RAILROAD

Constructed in 1888, from Jupiter to Lake Worth.  
Jupiter. Mars, Venus and Juno, names of stations,  
hence called "Celestial Railroad."

13½ miles North of West Palm Beach,  
State Highway No. 4.

Source: Mrs. Ella J. Demick, C. C. Chillingworth,  
"Lake Worth Historian"

ORANGE GROVE HOUSE OF REFUGE NO 3.

Established 1876, H. D. Pierce, first keeper.  
First white girl born in county saw the light  
of day there, Lillie Pierce, now Mrs. Fred Voss.

At Delray, on Ocean Boulevard

Source: C. W. Pierce, Mrs. Fred Voss.

CAPE de CORRIENTES (La FLORIDA)

Easternmost point of Florida, named by Ponce de Leon  
May 8, 1513.

Riviera - Junction of State Highway No. 4  
and Street to Singer Bridge.

Source: Historic Florida, by W. P. A.

PALM BEACH COUNTYFORTS PRIOR TO 1860FORT JUPITER

Half mile from Old Fort Jupiter on the Eastern point formed by Jones Creek and Jupiter River.

Source: Ives Report. 1858 - P. 10.

OLD FORT JUPITER

Established for Indian control Jan. 25, 1838.

On Pennock Plantation, South bank of Loxahatchee River. Now cow pasture.

Source: History of Jupiter, by Elsie Jackson.  
Florida Red Patriots, The Story of the Seminoles, by Chas. H. Coe.

PASCO COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT BROOME

One and a half miles southeast of Dade City.

Source: (Statement of Rev. Isaac Rialls,  
of Zephyrhills, Florida, who was  
a refugee in 1856.

FORT CHISHOLM

Three miles north of where the Fort King  
Military road crosses the Tatsala River.

Source: Burgess & Honours Map, in Cohen's  
"Florida and the Campaigners" 1836

FORT CROSS

Eight miles west of Dade City

Source: (Drake's Map. 1840)

FORT DADE

Two miles southeast of Dade City

Source: Mackay and Blake's Map, 1839

FORT TYLER

At north central edge of county

Source: Fisk and Russell Map in "Ramblers  
Guide of Florida".

HISTORIC SITES OF  
PINELLAS COUNTY

BIRTHPLACE OF  
COMMERCIAL FLYING

Site of landing field from which Tony Janus took off on the first commercial flight of an Airplane with Passengers and Express - St. Petersburg to Tampa, January 1, 1914.

South side of Fill forming Approach to Municipal Pier, St. Petersburg.

Source: M. C. Hunter, Charles G. Blake.

McMULLEN HOMESTEAD

Homestead of Capt. James P. and Elizabeth Campbell McMullen; oldest log cabin in Pinellas County 1852. Marked by D.A.R.

Coachman Station, Four miles North and East of Clearwater.

Source: W. L. Straub, History of Pinellas County.

FIRST POST OFFICE

Established in 1876, oldest P.O. on West Coast.

At foot of Oakdale street on Big Bayou, St. Petersburg, on what is now part of George S. Gandy Jr. Home estate.

Source: Bethel's History Pinellas County.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH

First Church built on Pinellas Point. Many of first members were still English subjects.

Nineteenth street and twenty-second Avenue South.

Source: Bethels History of Pinellas County.



PINELLAS COUNTY  
(Forts Prior to 1860)

SYLVAN ABBY CEMETERY

Oldest Burial Ground in Pinellas  
County. First interment July 7, 1857.

Six miles northeast of Clearwater.  
Coachman road to Tampa Cut-off.

Source: History of Pinellas County.

PINELLAS COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT HARRISON  
ESTABLISHED IN 1841

Named in honor of President William  
Henry Harrison. Marked.

Harbor Oaks, Druid Road and  
Orange Place - Clearwater

Source: Records U. S. War Dept. History of  
Clearwater.(MSS in Library)

POLK COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT MEADE

Here stood Fort Meade. A protection for the settlers during the Seminole Indian Wars 1835 - 1858.

State Highway No. 2 - One mile north-east of Fort Meade Railroad Station.

Source: Arthur Hancock, Fort Meade. Biographical Sketch of General Meade.

FORT GIBSON

In these grounds is the site of Fort Gibson, which sheltered the settlers during the Seminole Indian Wars 1835 - 1858.

Entrance to grounds of Carpenters & Joiners Home - State Highway No. 2, Lakeland.

Source: Honorable John Keen, Lakeland;  
Jim McClelland, Eton Park;  
Henry Hollingsworth, Griffin Station.

FORT MELLON TRAIL

Here passed the Military Trail from Fort Mellon at Sanford through Fort Gibson to Fort Brooke at Tampa.

Entrance to Home of The Carpenters and Joiners of America, Lakeland.

Source: John Keen, Lakeland;  
Vincent Stephenson, Lakeland;  
Joseph Tucker, Kathleen.

POLK COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT BLOUNT

Site of Fort Blount built for the protection of settlers during the last Seminole War.

Corner Main Street and Mill Avenue, Bartow.

Source: Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Oleand; Dallas Tillis, Bartow. History of Polk County, by M. F. Hetherington.

FORT ALAFIA

Near Baird

Source: P. O. Map, May 1860

FORT ARBUCKLE

One mile east of Lake Arbuckle

Source: Jefferson Davis Map, 1858

FORT CARROLL

Three miles Northeast of Bartow, on Peace Creek.

Source: Davis Map 1858

FORT CLINCH

Northwest shore of Lake Locha Popka, near Frostproof.

Source: Davis Map, 1858

FORT CUMMINGS

West shore of Lake Aretta

Source: Mackay & Blake 1839

POLK COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT FRAZIER

Near Haskell, on Peace Creek, southwest corner of Lake Hancock.

Source: (Davis Map, 1858) F. Hilton Crowe

FORT SOCRUM

This Fort was originally built by the Indians. Later taken possession of by the whites and used by them during the last Seminole War.

Ten miles north of Lakeland on shore of Indian Lake.

Source: LaFayette Raulerson; Socrum  
A. E. Sloan and John Keen,  
Lakeland.



HISTORIC SITE OF  
PUTNAM COUNTY

BROWNS LANDING

Site of the attack by Captain Dickison and his men on the gunboat "Ottawa" and the transport "Columbine" on the night of May 22nd 1864.

Four miles south of Palatka on West bank of St. Johns River.

Source: Captain Dickison and His Men;  
by Mrs. Dickinson.

FIRST TRADING POST  
OF PALATKA

Established in 1820 by James Marver and two friends Messrs Hines and Woodruff. Burned by the Indians in 1835.

Florida East Coast Railway Station on Water street, occupies the site now.

Source: S. Reece Bowen, F. W. P. investigator

PUTMAN COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT BROOK

Five miles east of Orange Springs

Source: (Mackay and Blakes Map 1839)

FORT BROOKS

Near Johnson City, on Ocklawaha River

Source: Drake's Map 1840

PUTNAM COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT NEW BUENA VISTA

Opposite Palatka

Source: Vignoles, P. 71 - 79

FORT FULTON

West bank of Crescent Lake near Pomona

Source: (Lat. 29 36' Long. 81 31' (Heitman)

FORT GATES

Opposite Fruitland, on St. Johns River,  
four miles south of mouth of Ocklawaha  
river.

Source: Drake's Map, 1840

FORT HOLMES

Eleven miles southwest of Palatka

Source: U. S. Coast Survey. 1864

FORT JOE GRAY (Joe Gray)

Near Palatka

Source: (ASPPL, III. 706)

FORT MOCCASON BRANCH

Near Orange Mills P. O.

Source: (ASPMA VII, 847

PUTNAM COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT SHANNON

At Palatka

Source: Mackay and Blake, 1839

FORT TEN - EAST FLORIDA

Near south bank of Grandin Lake, near Hollister

Source: (Lat. 29 40' Long. 81 50') (Heitman)

FORT HUNTER

One and one half miles south of Palatka.

Source: S. J. Dyer, F. W. P. Investigator

FORT RUSSELL

Three miles west of Palatka

Source: S. J. Dyer, F.W.P. Investigator

FORT LAWSON

Three miles southwest of Palatka

Source: (Mackay and Blakes Map, 1839)

FORT PALATKA ORDINANCE DEPOT

At Palatka, Jesup's Ordinance Depot 1837

Source: S. J. Dyer, F.W.P. investigator  
(Mackay & Blake, 1839)

HISTORIC SITES OF  
ST. JOHNS COUNTY

FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

This Spring, the first and one of many, supposedly located by Ponce de Leon in his search for the Fountain of Youth in America in 1513.

On Magnolia Avenue, off San Marco Avenue.

Source: Herrera - Book #1 - Fairbanks - Dewhurst.

SPANISH GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PALACE

Originally constructed of logs, burned during Drake's attack upon St. Augustine in 1586, rebuilt between 1597-1603 and under American Flag, since 1821 and used as Post Office.

Corner of St. George and Cathedral Streets, St. Augustine.

Source: Records in Webb Memorial Library - St. Augustine Historical Society and Institute of Science. Marker.

WILLIAM WING LORING MEMORIAL

Soldier of Fortune, Hero of Four Wars, Fought Under Three Flags, Author and Lawyer, born in Wilmington, North Carolina, December 4th, 1818, died in New York City, December 30, 1886, buried in St. Augustine March 18th, 1887.

In southwest corner of Post Office Park, corner King and Cordova Streets, St. Augustine.

Source: Marker. Bronze Plaque on site.



HISTORIC SITE OF  
ST. JOHNS COUNTY

EL ROSARIO

Redoubt or Outpost, built of stone in 1585 for protection of the Governor's mansion.

In the west end of the Post Office Park.

Source: Marker (Bronze Plaque)

FRENCH HUGUENOT CEMETERY

This Cemetery was open in 1821, in all probability for a burial ground for the French people then in St. Augustine.

On San Marco Avenue, just north of the City Gates.

Source: Dewhurst History - Reynolds History. Marker.

THE OLDEST HOUSE

Possibly dating from the early 17th century. Marked by St. Augustine Historical Society.

Located on St. Francis Street, St. Augustine.

Source: Roman Historian - Records of St. Augustine Historical Society and Institute of Science.

OLD SLAVE MARKET

Originally built by the Spanish in 1605. Rebuilt by the English in 1765. Marked.

East end of Plaza fronted by Charlotte Street, St. Augustine.

Source: Dewhurst's History of St. Augustine.

HISTORIC SITE OF  
ST. JOHNS COUNTY

OLDEST WOODEN SCHOOLHOUSE

Constructed during the 17th century by Juan Genoply, who had escaped from Turnbull's Colony. Occupied as a school as late as 1864. Marked.

St. George Street just south of the Old City Gates, St. Augustine.

Source: W. T. Harris, Curator, St. Augustine Historical Society and Institute of Science.

OLD SPANISH TREASURY

Constructed 1690 - 1695

Corner of Treasury and St. George Streets, St. Augustine.

Source: Records of St. Augustine Historical Society.

TREASURY STREET

St. Augustine's narrowest street - Laid out over 300 years ago.

Bay to Cordova Street, St. Augustine.

Source: Dewhurst Guide to St. Augustine.  
Fairbanks History of St. Augustine.

FRANCISCAN MONASTERY

This site first occupied in 1577 by a Monastery, has undergone many changes due to fire and wars. In later years the buildings were used as barracks by the English and Americans. Finally known as St. Francis Barracks since 1838 - it was later turned over to the State of Florida for military headquarters.

Present site of State Arsenal,  
St. Augustine.

Source: Records from Arsenal Files.

HISTORIC SITES OF  
ST. JOHNS COUNTY

TOLOMATO CEMETERY

Site of an early Spanish Chapel in which the Indians were Christianized. The Cemetery dates from 1784.

Located at north end of Cordova Street, just off of Orange Street, St. Augustine.

Source: St. Augustine Historical Society -  
E. R. Cosgrove (resident)

CATHEDRAL

Constructed by the order of the King of Spain in 1793 - 1797, dedicated December 8, 1796. Partially destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1887.

On Cathedral Place, opposite the Plaza, St. Augustine.

Source: St. Augustine Historical Society -  
E. R. Cosgrove - (resident)

CITY GATES

These gates were begun as a defense against the English in 1743, during the reign of King Phillip V, of Spain. In 1804 they were rebuilt of coquina by Antonio Arredondo, Royal Engineer of Spain. Marked by National Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Located at the north end of St. George Street, St. Augustine.

Source: Dewhurst's History - Reynold's  
History - Historical Society.



HISTORIC SITE OF  
ST. JOHNS COUNTY

DON TOLEDO HOUSE

By native tradition, erected 1586. Built by Don Toledo for Indian bride. Has old Wishing Well, secret fireplace bank, money vine and authentic museum collection of St. Augustine relics.

Located on Aviles Street, St. Augustine.

Source: Mrs. Clara Mier, St. Augustine. Miss Emily Wilson, Student of St. Augustine History, formerly with the St. Augustine Historical Society.

DADE MEMORIAL

These three pyramids cover vaults containing the remains of 1460 unknown soldiers of the Florida - Indian Wars of 1835 - 1842. Marked.

Located on Marine Street, in National Cemetery, St. Augustine.

Source: Fairbanks History of Florida.  
Reynold's History of St. Augustine.

SEA WALL

The first seawall was started in 1690 by Don Diego de Quiroga y Losada, Governor of Florida. Completed about 1700. In 1837 the U. S. Government started the present wall, which was completed in 1843.

Extends from a point just north of Fort Marion to a point opposite the Parade Ground at the State Arsenal, St. Augustine.

Source: Dewhurst's History of St. Augustine -  
Reynold's History of St. Augustine.



HISTORIC SITE OF  
ST. JOHNS COUNTY

PRINCE MURAT HOUSE

This house was occupied by Prince Achille Murat, nephew of Napoleon and his wife, Catherine, niece of George Washington, in 1834 - 35. Prince Murat served on the staff of General Call during the Indian War.

Corner of St. George and Bridge  
Streets, St. Augustine.

Source: Historic Florida. Report of Historic  
Site Survey. W. P. A.

OLD SPANISH MONUMENT

Plaza of the Constitution. Promulgated in the City of St. Augustine, on the 17th day of October, the year 1812. Being then Governor the Brigadier Don Sebastian Kindaleu, Knight of the Order of San Diego - For Eternal Remembrance - The Constitutional City Council erected this Monument under the Supervision of Don Fernando de la Plaza Arredondo, the young Municipal Officer, oldest member of the Corporation, and Don Francisco Robira, Attorney and Recorder. Marked.

Plaza de la Constitution, St. Augustine.

Source: Dewhurst's History of St. Augustine.

HISTORIC SITES OF  
ST. JOHNS COUNTY

SHRINE - NUESTRA SENORA de la LECHE

Ancient Shrine of Nuestra de la Leche. Erected in early days on the spot called Nombre de Dios, where Pedro Menendez de Aviles landed in 1565 and laid the foundation of the first permanent Spanish Colony in the new continent. Scene of the Martyrdom of Father Rodriguez and a Franciscan brother during the Indian revolt of 1597. Dismantled and abandoned during the border raids from Georgia. Rebuilt by Bishop Verot in 1873. Blown down by a storm a year later. Re-erected by Bishop Curley in 1918. Marked.

On Ocean Street, one block east off San Marco Avenue, St. Augustine.

Source: Records maintained by the Catholic Church.

WIGWAM OF CHIEF TOLOMATO

"Notis - This werry elaborate "Pile" is erecked in memery of Tolomato, a Seminole ingine chief whose wigwam stund on this spot and sirroundings - Wee cherris his memery, as he was a good harted chief he wood not take your skalp without you beeged him to do so or pade him sum munny. He laways akted more like a Christshun gentleman than a savage ingine chief - let him R. I. P." Marked.

Located on west side of north Cordova Street - approximately 100 feet off Orange Street, St. Augustine.

Source: Fairbanks History of St. Augustine.  
Dewhurst's History of St. Augustine.

HISTORIC SITES OF  
ST. JOHNS COUNTY

CAPTURE OF OSCEOLA  
1837

About two miles southeast of this point is the site of Fort Peyton. About a mile beyond is the spot where Osceola was captured under a flag of truce, October 26, 1837. He died January 30, 1838, at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina.

Intersection of Fort Peyton  
Road and State Highway No. 14.

Source: Historic Florida - Report of  
Historic Site Survey. W. P. A.

POINT QUARTELLE

On this point one-half mile South, Gen. Oglethorpe erected sand batteries during his attack on St. Augustine in 1740.

Where State Highway No. 78 turns  
west at Vilano Beach.

Source: Fairbanks History of Florida.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

On May 28th, 1586, Sir Francis Drake, an English sea rover, attacked St. Augustine, sacking and burning the town.

Anastasia Island Beach Road in  
front of Lighthouse.

Source: Reynolds History of St. Augustine.



HISTORIC SITES OF  
ST. JOHNS COUNTY

OGLETHORPE'S BATTERIES

Approximately 1/4 mile north of this point, Gov. Oglethorpe, of Georgia, on June 25, 1740, laid siege to the Town of St. Augustine, was unsuccessful and retired July 7, 1740.

East end of Bridge of Lions,  
Anastasia Island.

Source: Fairbanks History of Florida -  
Dewhurst's History of St. Augustine.

MASSACRE OF THEATRICAL TROUPE

1.3 miles down this road is the site of the massacre by the Indians of five members of a Theatrical Troupe, May 23, 1840. Marked.

Intersection of State Highway  
No. 48 and Picolata Road.

Source: W. J. Cozens, Jr., Sec. C of C.

OLD SPANISH TRAIL

This stone marks the Old Spanish Trail from St. Augustine to the St. Johns River and points beyond. Used from 1565 - 1821. Erected by the St. Augustine Historical Society, A. D. 1921.

Just south of the City limits of  
St. Augustine. State Highway No. 4.

Source: Historic Florida. Report of  
Historic Site Survey, W. P. A.



HISTORIC SITES OF  
ST. JOHNS COUNTY

MASSACRE OF THE HUGUENOTS

Just west of here is the spot where Jean Ribault and his men, who had been shipwrecked near Cape Canaveral, were massacred by the Spanish under Pedro Menendez in September, 1565. Marked by St. Augustine Historical Society.

Southern end of Anastasia Island  
 at Matanzas Inlet.

Source: Reynolds History of St. Augustine.  
 St. Augustine Historical Society  
 and Institute of Science.

PORTENOPE PLANTATION  
1825

Prince Achille Murat, nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, came to Florida in 1824 as an exile from France. He located on a tract of land at a site some miles south of St. Augustine known as Portenope Plantation.

On Moses Creek two and one-half miles east of intersection of State Highways 4 and 14.

Source: Miss Emily Wilson.  
 Historic Florida, W. P. A.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY PORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT MARION  
(SAN JUAN de PINOS - SAN MARCO)

Originally constructed of logs in 1565, and known as San Juan de Pinos, destroyed by Drake in 1585, was rebuilt in 1611, later in 1696 reconstruction of stone begun and fort completed 60 years later - 1756. At this time it was known as Fort San Marco.

Located on Highway #4 and Bay Street, at old City Gates, St. Augustine.

Source: Dewhurst's History of St. Augustine, Fairbanks History of Florida. Marker.

FORT MANTANZAS

Construction begun in 1736. Built to guard the back door of St. Augustine from an attack by Oglethorpe.

On an island in Mantanzas River, 15 miles south of St. Augustine at mouth of Mantanzas Inlet.

Source: Mr. Kahler of National Park Service. Marked.

FORT PICOLATA

Constructed in early Spanish days to guard the Old Spanish Trail. Captured January 1, 1740 by English under General Oglethorpe.

Five miles north of Picolata on State Highway #47.

Source: W. P. A. Investigator, Abner Withee.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT SAN DIEGO

Constructed in the 17th century by San Diego, for protection to his plantation. Was taken by the English twice during Oglethorpe raids on St. Augustine.

On Old Poppe Tract, near the F.E.C. Canal, south of Palm Valley Road. Marked.

Source: Fairbanks History of Florida.

FORT PEYTON

Constructed between 1835 - 1837, square blockhouse of pine logs. Osceola was captured near this fort while under a flag of truce.

On Moultrie Creek, 2 1/2 miles south-east of Hastings road and 4/5 mile from where Osceola was captured. Marked.

Source: Fairbanks History of Florida,  
 Sprague's History of Florida.

FORT MOOSA (MOSE, MOSA)

Constructed by Negro refugees from British colonies, called Negro Fort sometimes. Captured by the English prior to siege of St. Augustine.

Two miles north of Castle at St. Augustine. Marker destroyed or stolen.

Source: Arredondo.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT PEYTON

Seventeen miles southwest of St. Augustine  
on Pelecier Creek.

Source: (Brown, "Ponce de Leon Land" p. 106)

FORT BROWN

Ten miles east of Palatka, on St. Johns  
River.

Source: Sprague

FORT BUENA VISTA

One mile south of Little Grove, on  
St. Johns River.

Source: ASPPL IV. p. 627

FORT CARTEL (QUARTEL)

One mile north of Anastasia Island  
established 1575.

Source: Bowens map in Arredondo's "Spains  
Title to Georgia"

FORT DIEGO ( SAN DIEGO)

Twenty miles north of St. Augustine  
near Palm Valley.

Source: (Roberts) (Jeffery's Map. 1763)

FORT EDGEFIELD

Five miles southwest of Summer Haven.

Source: Burgess and Honours Map. Cohen 1836.



ST. JOHNS COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT GEORGE

(Fort Marion, Fort San Marco, Fort St. Augustine)

Source: (Siebert "Loyalists of Florida")

FORT HANSON

Near Byrd Post Office

Source: Mackay & Blake, 1839

FORT HARNEY

Five miles southwest of St. Augustine

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

FORT LITTLE

Four miles south of St. Augustine

Source: Roberts, Jeffery's Map 1763

FORT HUDSON

Near St. Augustine

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

FORT MOULTRIE

Six miles south of St. Augustine,  
at Moultrie.

Source: F. Hilton Crowe.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT NEGRO ( FORT MOOSA)

Two miles north of St. Augustine

Source: (Williams Map, 1837) (Jeffery's Map 1763)

FORT NEW SWITZERLAND

Opposite mouth of Black Creek

Source: (Williams "East Florida", 1837)

FORT POSA

On Anastasia Island

Source: (Dewhurst's "St. Augustine" p. p. 93-94)

FORT QUARTEL (CARTEL)

North bank and opposite the north entrance  
 to Mantanzas River -

North of Anastasia Island

Source: Arredondo

FORT ST. JOHN (SAN MARCO) (FORT MARION)

At St. Augustine

Source: (Siebert "Loyalists in East Florida")

FORT SAN AUGUSTINE EL VIEJO

On North end of Anastasia Island

Source: FSHB IV, #2 Jeannette Thurber Conner

ST. JOHNS COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT SAN DIEGO de SPINOLA  
 (Diego - San Diego)

Source: (Twenty miles north of St. Augustine)  
 (Kimber "A Late Expedition etc)  
 (Near Palm Valley, (Williams)

FORT SAN MARCO CASTLE  
 (Fort Marion)

In St. Augustine

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

FORT SEARLE

Six miles east of Picolata and 11  
 miles west of St. Augustine.

Source: Abbie M. Brooks "Petals Plucked  
 from Sunny Climes".

FORT WEEDMAN (WEADMAN, WEEDEN)

Five miles west of St. Augustine

Source: (ASPMA VII. p. 847)

ST. FRANCIS BARRACKS

At St. Augustine

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

CAMP LEWIS

In west part of St. Augustine

Source: (Ledyard Bill, 1866)

ST. JOHNS COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

CAMP BRISBANE

St. Johns County

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

CAMP EUSTIS

At St. Augustine

Source: (Cohen)

CAMP HANSON

Twelve miles southwest of St. Augustine  
 on St. Johns River.

Source: Mackay & Blake, 1839

CAMP MOULTRIE

On Moultrie Creek, 4 miles south of  
 Mantanzas Inlet.

Source: (Norton's "Hand Book of Florida")  
 (Lat. 29 45' Long. 81 33' Heitman)

CAMP NEW HOPE

On St. Johns River

Source: Vignoles, 1823

SAN MICHAEL CASTLE (FORT MARION)

At St. Augustine

Source: F. Hilton Crowe



ST. JOHNS COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

ST. FRANCIS BARRACKS RESERVATION

Situated in City of St. Augustine, comprises Barracks & Hospital lots and contains 3.87 acres.

Source: General Act of Cession.

FORT MARION RESERVATION

Situated in City of St. Augustine and contains 18.09 acres.

Source: General Act of Cessions

MANTANZAS INLET RESERVATION

Situated upon a small island 15 miles South of St. Augustine, area unknown.

Source: General Act of Cession

TWO ISLANDS NEAR ST. AUGUSTINE RESERVATION

Situated in the main channel of Mantanzas River near St. Augustine and contain about 2 acres.

Source: General Act of Cession.

ST. AUGUSTINE NATIONAL CEMETERY

In City of St. Augustine, contains 1.27 acres

Source: General Act of Cession

HISTORIC SITE OF  
ST. LUCIE COUNTY

ANKONA CEMETERY

To commemorate the first white settlement  
on Indian River under the Armed Occupation  
Act. From 1843 - 1849.

State Highway #162 seven miles south  
of Fort Pierce.

Source: Marker by Citizens of St. Lucie County.

FORT CAPRON  
1850 - 1859

State Highway #162 three miles north of  
Fort Pierce.

Source: Marker, erected by Chapter of D.A.R.

FORT PIERCE  
1838 - 1842

On Indian River Drive 1/2 mile from  
courthouse.

Source: Marker, erected by Chapter of D.A.R.

FORT VAN SWEARINGEN

About eight miles east of Okeechobee City.

Source: Ives, Davis Map, 1858.

HISTORIC SITE OF  
SANTA ROSA COUNTY

CAMP ALLEN

In Santa Rosa County on Blackwater River.

Source: Santa Rosa County History, by Mrs. Barr.  
W. P. A. F. W. P.

HISTORIC SITE OF  
SARASOTA COUNTY

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN

Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America, went aboard the schooner upon which he escaped to Nassau, after the Civil War.

End of bridge across Whitaker Bayou  
near Sarasota, State Highway #5.

Source: Mrs. Edmundson of Sarasota,  
Girard O. Smith, F.W.P. Investigator

SARASOTA COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT ARMISTEAD

Sarasota County

Source: Heitman, F. B.



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SEMINOLE COUNTY  
(FORTS PRIOR TO 1860)

FORT READ

Established 1837. Used as Supply Depot and Barracks.

One and a half miles south of Lake Monroe on west side of Mellon Avenue.

Source: (Sprague) Land Office Map. 1857.

FORT LANE

Established December 1837, by Major Greenleaf Dearborn. Used as supply depot.

Three miles from Geneva Post Office on Lake Harney.

Source: (Sprague) (Top. Engineers, 1896)

FORT REED

At Sanford

Source: Heitman

FORT CONCORD

At north end of Lake Concord, Fern Park, Florida.

Source: Dan Hooker, who's father Wm. Hooker was a member of Aaron Jernigan's command garrisoned there

HISTORIC SITES OF  
SUMTER COUNTY

DADE MASSACRE

Major Francis L. Dade and 108 men of his command massacred by Seminole Indians December 28, 1835.

One-quarter of mile south of intersection of State Highway #22 & #23, at intersection of County road.

Source: Judge J.C.B. Koonce, Dade Park Commissioner.

BREAKFAST POND

Here Major Dade and his command spent the night and ate their last meal a few hours before their massacre.

Five miles south of Bushnell, on State Highway #23.

Source: Judge J.C.B. Koonce, Dade Park Commissioner.

SUMTER COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT ARMSTRONG

One mile south of Bushnell, Dade's Battlefield

Source: (Williams. 1837)

SUMTER COUNTY  
(Forts prior to 1860)

FORT McCLURE

At Warm Springs, (Florida)

Source: Mackay and Blake's Map, 1839.

FORT CRUM

Five miles north of Bushnell

Source: Department of Agriculture Map. 1930.

FORT DADE or  
(OLD FORT)

On Withlacoochee River, 43 miles from  
Tampa Bay, 13 miles from Dade's Battleground.

Source: F. Hilton Crowe

SUWANNEE COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT EAGLE

Source: Colton's Map 1855, in Bureau of  
Immigration Report by Dennis Egan,  
Florida's Commissioner of Immigration  
in 1868.

FORT SIXTEEN - EAST FLORIDA

About 8 miles west of Obrien.

Source: Lat. 30 40' Long. 82 50' (Heitman)

FORT TWENTY - EAST FLORIDA

About five miles west of White Springs.

Source: Lat. 30 20' Long. 82 50' (Heitman)



TAYLOR COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT ANDREWS

Four miles southwest of Hampton  
Springs, on Apalachee Bay.

Source: (Westcott's Map. 1856)

FORT AYAVALLIA

Five miles northwest of Hampton  
Springs, established before 1700

Source: (Handbook of American Indians)  
(Bureau of Ethnology 11. 122)  
(Kenny, Michael (SJ) Ap.  
Spanish Record, Arredondo.

FORT FRANK BROOK

On Deadman's Bay near Stephenville,  
at the mouth of Steinhatchee River.

Source: Drakes Map. 1840

FORT ECONFINEE

Near Waylonzo, on Econfinnee River  
five miles from its mouth.

Source: Lat. 30 05' Long 83 55' (Heitman)

FORT EIGHT - MIDDLE FLORIDA

Near Perry, Florida, Lat. 30 10' Long. 83 27'

Source: (Heitman)

TAYLOR COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT ELEVEN - MIDDLE FLORIDA

(Lat. 29 46' Long. 83 31')

Source: Heitman

FORT FOUR - MIDDLE FLORIDA

(Surmans) (EEB. P.O.) Lat. 30 24' Long. 83 34'

Source: (Heitman)

FORT HULBERT

Six miles W. SW. Athena.

Source: (Westcott's Map. 1857) Lat. 29 46'  
Long. 83 34'

FORT MITCHELL

On Fenholloway River about six miles north of  
Sadler Post Office.

Source: Westcott's Map, 1857.

TAYLOR COUNTY PORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT NOEL (#3 - Middle Florida)

Near Covington on the east bank of the Aucilla River.

Source: (Mackay and Blakes Map 1839)  
 (Lat. 30 16' Long. 83 50')

FORT PLEASANT (Pleasants)

On east bank of Econfinee River

Source: (Westcott's Map 1857)

FORT SEVAN - Middle Florida

Near the Gulf between the mouths of the  
 Fenholloway and Econfinee rivers.

Source: Lat. 30 00. Long. 83 53') (Heitman)

FORT THIRTEEN - Middle Florida

West of Stephenville, on the North shore of  
 Deadman's Bay near the mouth of Steinhatchee  
 River.

Source: (Lat. 29 40' Long. 83 29' Heitman)  
 (Possibly Fort Frank Brook)

UNION COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT CALL

Four miles northwest of Worthington Springs.

Source: Westcott's U. S. Land Office Map. 1857  
in report for 1858.

FORT CRABBE

On New River in Lat. 29 57' Long. 81 15'

Source: Mackay and Blake Map 1839.

FORT FIFTEEN - East Florida

Four miles northeast of Providence P. O.  
on Swift Creek in Lat. 30 03' Long. 82 28'

Source: Heitman

FORT WARD

On South bank of Olustee Creek near Providence P. O.

Source: (Drakes Map 1840) (Mackay & Blake 1839)  
(Lat. 29 54' Long. 82 45' Heitman)



HISTORIC SITE OF  
VOLUSIA COUNTY

PACKWOOD PLACE

Home of John Dwight Sheldon, who settled at this point in 1844. On December 23rd, 1856 the Shine family, who were occupying the place at the time, were massacred by the Seminole Indians. The Shell Mound at this point was an Indian habitation, probably the Jororo Tribe.

Eight miles south of New Smyrna on U. S. Highway #1, about midway to Oak Hill.

Source: Florida Historical Society  
Quarterly of April 1930. Observations on some Shell Mounds. East Coast of Florida 1917 by Amos W. Butler.

MOUNT ALTITUDE

Indian Lookout or Signal Mound thought to have been built for observation or signal purpose. On South bank of Spruce Creek, 3½ miles west of U. S. Highway #1.

Source: Benton's Report to State Forester, August 20th, 1934.

MUSQUITO LIGHTHOUSE

The Lighthouse is 160 feet high and visible 18 miles at sea. Maps dated 1715 and 1735 indicate this point as a settlement of an early tribe of Florida Indians known as the Attawas. In 1766 the British colonized this locality with 40 families from Bermuda.

Twelve miles south of Daytona Beach, on the beach, or Ocean Shore Boulevard or John Anderson Highway.

Source: Benton's Report to State Forester, August 20th, 1934. History of Volusia County Florida by P. D. Gold 1927. Guide to Florida 1912 by Rhodes & Dumont. History of Florida by Brevard 1925.

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HISTORIC SITES OF  
VOLUSIA COUNTY

NORMAN'S MOUND OR INDIGO VATS

Long Shell Mound with large castiron vats nearby, relics of Indigo production probably by Turnbull Colonists.

West side of U. S. Highway South of Spruce Creek.

Source: Observations on some shell mounds of East Coast of Florida by Amos Butler. Nineteenth International Congress of Americanist, Washington.

GREEN MOUND

Constructed as a habitation mound by the early Florida Indians of one of the three following tribes. Timucuan, Jorero or Surruque believed to be exceeded in size only by Turtle Mound.

On narrow peninsula seven miles south of Daytona Beach at Wilbur-by-the-Sea, on Ocean Shore Boulevard.

Source: Observations of some shell mounds of East Coast Florida by Amos Butler.

TISSIMI MISSION

Built by Franciscan Friars, 1693. One of a chain of forty-four. Destroyed by English in 1706, afterwards rebuilt as sugar mill.

State Highway No. 4, 1½ miles North of Tomoka River Bridge.

Source: Felix Benton Report to State Forester August 20, 1934, New Smyrna, Florida. Its History and Antiquities, Sweet and Marsden 1925. Handbook of Florida - Norton - 1892. History of Volusia County - P. D. Gold.

HISTORIC SITES OF  
VOLUSIA COUNTY

TOMB OF JAMES ORMOND II

Burial place of James Ormond 2nd.  
Son of Capt. Jas. Ormond who earlier  
had settled in the Bahamas. They  
afterward migrated to this section.  
Ormond was killed by a runaway slave.  
Name of present City of Ormond was  
named after this family in 1880,  
previously known as New Brittain

About five miles North of junction  
of State Highway No. 4 and National  
Gardens Road.

Source: Felix Benton - Report to State  
Forester August 20th, 1934.

WRECK OF JEAN RIBAUT'S SHIPS

A point at this Beach, in this vicinity, was  
the scene of the wreck of the "Trinity" and  
two other ships of Ribault's fleet. Sept 12,  
1565. The remainder of his fleet was wrecked  
further South.

On Beach Highway, between Ormond  
and Daytona Beaches.

Source: "Ribault" by Jeanette Thurber Conner - 1925.  
Handbook of Florida - Chas. L. Norton - 1892.

STONE WHARF & RIFLE PITS

Pits were constructed at time of Civil War  
engagement March 24, 1862. Wharf was built  
by Turnbull Colonists 1768.

Foot of Clinch Street, New Smyrna.

Source: Dr. Andrew Turnbull - Carita Doggett - 1919.  
History of Volusia County, Fla. F.D. Gold - 1929.



HISTORIC SITES OF  
VOLUSIA COUNTY

TURTLE MOUND

Variously called The Rock, LaRoque, Mt. Tucker. Originally The Mount of Surruque, named after a tribe of Indians. Built for observation purposes and recognized as a landmark by all the early Spanish sailors.

About 8 miles south of the corner of Atlantic Boulevard and 3rd Street, Coronado Beach.

Source: Felix Benton Report to State Forester 1934.

MASSACRE BLUFF

This shell mound was an Indian Midden Mound. Probably built by the Jororo tribe of the Timucuan Indians. Site of Indian Massacres in Seminole War 1835 and bombardment in Civil War raids.

North end of Peninsula near Mosquito Inlet on Coronado Beach Road.

Source: Guide to Florida - Rhodes & Dumont 1912. Its History & Antiquities - Sweet & Marsden 1925.

SITE OF EARLY SUGAR MILL

This machinery stands on the original foundation. Exact date unknown, but probably around 1800.

Southwest corner Loomis Avenue and Ridgewood Avenue, Daytona Beach.

Source: Information provided by owner Mr. R. E. Stevens, Daytona Beach.



HISTORIC SITE OF  
VOLUSIA COUNTY

KING'S ROAD

Spanish Mission Trail - 1632  
English Military Road - 1768  
U. S. Mail Road - 1821

State Highway No. 4, about 1/4  
mile North of Junction with Bulow  
Creek Road.

State Highway No. 21, at Airport,  
Daytona Beach.

Three miles West of New Smyrna -  
State Highway No. 75 at Glencoe.

Source: Dr. Andrew Turnbull - Carita  
Doggett 1919. Benton Report  
to State Forester 8-2-34. Mr.  
Wier, Civil Engineer, 107 Marion  
Street, Daytona Beach.

TURNBULL CANAL  
1766 - 1773

Excavated by colonists under the Founder  
of New Smyrna. Part of large scale drain-  
age and irrigation development. Scientifically  
described as the "Egyptian System".

Canal Street, New Smyrna, also City  
Line, South on State Highway No. 4.

Source: Dr. Andrew Turnbull & The New Smyrna  
Colony of Florida. Carita Doggett. 1919.

DUMMITS MOUND

Site of burial of Union Seaman of Gunboats -  
Henry Andrew and Penquin, killed in engagement  
with 3rd Florida Regiment, March 24, 1862.

One block South of Flagler  
Avenue, Coronado Beach.

Source: History of Volusia County, Florida  
by F. D. Gold - 1927. Its History &  
Antiquities, Sweet & Marsden 1925.

HISTORIC SITES OF  
VOLUSIA COUNTY

LARGEST LIVE OAK  
IN FLORIDA

A mile and a quarter West stands the largest Live Oak tree in Florida - 9 feet in diameter, breast high.

Junction of State Highway No. 4 and graded road to Ariel. 10 miles S. W. of New Smyrna.

Source: Felix Benton Report to State Forester, August 20, 1934.

SPANISH MISSION

Just South of here stand the ruins of the Mission of Atocuimi de Joro built by the Franciscan Friars about 1696. Marked by D. A. R.

State Highway No. 75 Old Mission Road, New Smyrna.

Source: New Smyrna Florida. Its History & Antiquities - Sweet & Marsden 1925. Felix Benton Report to State Forester 8-20-34.

INDIAN TRAIL

Here the old Indian Trail from Volusia divided. One branch led to the King's Road near Ormond and the other ran North to Palatka.

State Highway No. 3, three miles North of Pierson.

Source: Historic Florida. W. P. A.

VOLUSIA LANDING

Here many of the Indian Trails crossed the river. On the Shell Mound to the North stood the Trading Post of Panton - Leslie & Forbes. Fort Columbia and Fort Barnwell afterwards occupied this site.

East side of river, opposite Astor  
North of State Highway No. 19.

Source: Felix Benton Report to State Forester 8-20-34. History of Volusia County Florida P. D. Gold 1927. Florida Geological Survey 16th Annual Report 1925.

HISTORIC SITES OF  
VOLUSIA COUNTY

VOLUSIA

Six miles is Volusia, where once stood the Spanish Mission of Mayaca, the Trading Post of Panton, Leslie & Forbes, and Port Barnwell and Fort Columbia. Just across the river stood Fort Butler.

Junction of State Highways  
No. 3 and No. 19

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

DE LEON SPRINGS

Healing Spring of the Indians. Site of early Spanish Sugar Mill. Held in turn by the English, the Indians and Spaniards. Mill rebuilt by Thomas Starke in 1854. Was destroyed by Federal Troops during Civil War. Marked by D. A. R.

State Highway No. 3, at entrance to  
DeLeon Springs.

Source: Historic Florida W. P. A.

BATTLE OF DUN-LAWTON

Two miles Northwest at the site of the Old Sugar Mill, on January 18, 1836, was fought the battle of Dun-Lawton, between the Seminoles, under King Phillip and the U. S. Forces.

Two miles Northwest of town of Port  
Orange on State Highway No. 4

Source: Benton Report to State Forester  
August 20, 1934. Guide to Florida,  
Rhodes & Dumont, 1912.

HISTORIC SITES OF  
VOLUSIA COUNTY

TURNBULL HOMESTEAD

Ruins of old building is on what is now known as the Christy estate, conceded by many to be the homestead site of Dr. Andrew Turnbull, founder of New Smyrna who brought largest single colony to British possessions in the new world, 1766-1769.

Located on a 300 acre tract, lying on North Indian River and marshes of Mosquito Creek, about two & one half miles from Ponce de Leon Inlet, bounded on three sides by lagoon and creek.

Source: (Dr. Andrew Turnbull and The New Smyrna Colony by Carita Loggett 1919) (M. H. Arends) (Guide to Florida by Rhodes and Dumont 1912)



VOLUSIA COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT BARNWELL

At Volusia

Source: (Potter p. 171)

FORT BULOW  
 &  
(RUINS OF BULOW VILLA)

At Bulow, established before 1835

Source: (Cohen, Potter, Williams, "East Florida")

FORT CALL

At Old Volusia

Source: (American State Papers, Military Affairs,  
 Vol III, 830)

FORT COLUMBIA

At Old Volusia, established 1836.

Source: (Cohen, Meyer, M.)

FORT DARLEY

On Darley plantation near Ormond.

Source: (Burgess and Honour's Map) (Cohen)

FORT FLORIDA

Four miles north of Monroe P. O. on  
 East bank of St. Johns River, at Fort  
 Florida Landing.

Source: ASPMA VII. 278.

VOLUSIA COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT KINGSBURY

Six miles northeast of Sanford

Source: (Lat. 28 52' Long. 81 25')  
(Mackay & Blake, 1839)

FORT McCRAE

On Tomoka River at Daytona

Source: (Hawks Florida Gazetter, 1871)  
(Burgess & Honours Map, 1836 in Cohen)

FORT McLANE

Near Volco

Source: (Top. Engineers Map 1846)

FORT MOSQUITO

At New Smyrna on west bank of Halifax  
river, opposite Mosquito Inlet.

Source: (U. S. Coast Survey, 1864)

FORT NEW SMYRNA

At New Smyrna, Lat. 28 54' Long. 81 02'

Source: Heitman

FORT PRESTON

At Spring Garden

Source: (Potter p. 116)

VOLUSIA COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT SAN ANTONIO DE ANACAPE

At Volusia

Source: (Martins Map)

FORT VOLUSIA (CALL, COLUMBUS, BARNWELL)

On east bank of St. Johns River at Volusia.

Source: Drake IV. 137

CAMP HENRY

One mile west of Port Orange

Source: (Cohen)

JOHN ADDISON FORT

About three miles southwest is the ruins of John Addison Fort probably built about 1784. Ruins in fairly good state of preservation.

Junction of State Highway No. 4  
and National Gardens Road about  
15 miles north of Daytona Beach.

Source: Benton Report to State Forester  
8-20-34.

THE OLD FORT

Remains of old Fort, probably of Spanish construction, about 1700. Believed by many, however, to be the foundations of a residence started by Dr. Turnbull, leader of the New Smyrna Colony.

West side of Hillsborough Street,  
between Julia and Washington  
Streets - New Smyrna.

Source: Dr. Turnbull & The Smyrna Settlement  
Carita Loggett 1919. Guide to Florida.  
Rhodes & Dumont.

HISTORIC SITES OF  
WAKULLA COUNTY

PROPHET FRANCIS VILLAGE  
(HILLIS HADJO)

The village site of Hillis Hadjo, known as Prophet Francis, the father of Florida's "Pocahontas". The Prophet visited England in 1815 and made a Brigadier General by the British Government, was hanged by order of General Jackson.

One half mile North of St. Marks.  
One half mile West of Highway #10.

Source: W. T. Cash, Florida State Librarian.  
Life of General Jackson by Parton Vol. #2

WAKULLA SPRINGS

Possible largest Spring in the world. 185 feet deep and flows 46000 gallons per minute.

Three miles west of Wakulla River Bridge,  
State Highway #10.

Source: John Kilgore

ST. MARKS

The landing place of Federal Troops during the Confederate war, also a seaport town. March 4th 1865 Federal forces under General Newton landed here for an attack upon Tallahassee and were routed at the Battle of Natural Bridge.

Junction of State Highway #10, South  
of Tallahassee.

Source: Florida History by Caroline Brevard.

PORT LEON

First Railroad Terminal, built by Governor Call 1837, destroyed by tidal waves September 1843. Dr. Bradford's Salt Works were located near here.

South end of bridge over St. Marks River,  
at road junction.

Source: W. T. Cash, Florida State Librarian.



WAKULLA COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT SAN MARCOS de APALACHEE  
(FORT SAN MARCO)

Rebuilt by the Governor of St. Augustine  
in 1718 for the English and Apalachees,  
also used as a seaport for Florida Capital.

One mile up the river from the  
junction of St. Marks and Wakulla  
rivers to old fort.

Source: "Life of General Jackson" by  
Parton Vol. #2

FORT ST. MARKS

At St. Marks

Source: (Roberts)

FORT APALACHE

Near Bern, established 1689.

Source: Arredondo's Map.

FORT JACKSON

Thirteen miles southwest of Tallahassee

Source: Heitman

FORT LAWSON

On west bank of Wakulla river,  
northeast of Ivan P. O.

Source: Drakes Map, 1840

WAKULLA COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT PORT LEON

Five miles southeast of St. Marks

Source: U. S. Coast Survey Map, 1856.

FORT MANY

Near Wakulla Springs

Source: (Sprague) Lat. 30 15' Long. 84 04'  
 (Heitman)

FORT SIX - Middle Florida

Probably St. Marks

Source: (Lat. 30 09' Long. 84 05'  
 approximate bearings only)  
 (Heitman)

FORT STANSBURY (STRUSEBURG)

On Wakulla river, nine miles above St. Marks.

Source: F. Hilton Crowe (three miles west  
 of Fort Lawson) (Brig - Gen - Taylor  
 map 1839) (Army and Navy Chronicle,  
 Vol. IX) (Drakes Map, 1840 for Fort  
 Strusburg)

WALTON COUNTY FORTS  
(Prior to 1860)

FORT ALAQUA

Blockhouse, one mile south of Portland.

Source: (History of Walton County by J. C. McKinnon)















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